



DAILY REPORT

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Soviet Union

Vol III No 107

3 June 1982

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REPORTAGE, VIEWS ON GENEVA ARMS TALKS

Plenary Session Held

LD022040 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 2 Jun 82

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] A plenary session of the Soviet and U.S. delegations was held today in Geneva at the Soviet-American talks on the reduction of nuclear weapons in Europe.

Soltan Commentary

LD021710 Moscow World Service in English 1300 GMT 2 Jun 82

[Text] Our observer Yuriy Soltan looks at the forthcoming Soviet-American talks on limiting and reducing strategic arms. This is what he writes:

The fact that the talks are due to open in Geneva on the 29th of this month is a positive factor in itself. It's a pity that so much time has already been wasted; it took the Reagan administration almost 18 months to decide to heed the Soviet Union's call for resuming the SALT talks, unilaterally broken off by Washington. President Reagan's decision to resume the talks is, of course, a move in the right direction. His pledge not to take any action that would undermine the SALT II treaty should only be welcomed. Yet it would be naive to think that the negotiation process in itself is the key to the solution of the problem.

Statements, no matter how sincere, should be backed up by deeds. It's important therefore that the sides should not merely lay down their positions in Geneva, but reach an effective agreement in the earliest time possible that would reduce the risk of military conflict and would take the legitimate interests of the two sides into account. Otherwise, the talks may become a screen for camouflaging the continuing arms race.

The Soviet Union attaches great importance to these SALT talks. The Soviet delegation leaves for Geneva with the firm intention to secure positive results there. As for the American positions, there is much in it that puts the public on the lookout. This is first of all a memorandum on the national security of the United States recently signed by President Reagan. Commenting on its nature, the presidential aide William Clark, declared that American strategy must be aimed at using the armed forces to attain concrete political objectives. This must be done quickly and on conditions favorable to the United States and its allies. Mr Clark also declared that the top priority task will be to modernize the strategic force.

There is a little congruity, I think, between these military and political goals and the administration's assurances that it is ready to work to bring about disarmament. Besides, while agreeing to talk with the Soviet Union, the American President accompanied his consent with proposals that do not take into account the interests of the Soviet Union's security. In this context many American and foreign observers wonder if the President's latest decision on talks with the USSR is a sincere step and not a propaganda gimmick designed to soften the existing opinion of the current administration as a supporter of the arms race and of the solution of international issues through a nuclear war.

The New York TIMES believes that the purpose of the President's decision is to hold back the campaign for a nuclear freeze. The Washington POST sees in the President's statement an obvious attempt to reduce the antiwar passions running high in Western Europe and gaining momentum in the United States itself. The Soviet Union still hopes to reach a realistic agreement with the United States on the basis of equality and equal security. It would like to believe that the United States' consent to resume talks is not caused by political considerations of the given moment, but by a sincere desire to prevent a nuclear catastrophe.

U.S. Attitude Questioned

LD021426 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 1 Jun 82

["Analysis" by Radomir Bogdanov, deputy director of the United States of America and Canada Institute in Moscow]

[Text] For nearly a year and a half, administration officials and the theorists serving the administration championed a further race in strategic arms and refused to hold talks with the Soviet Union on this highly pressing problem of our time, in the hope of regaining military superiority over this country. They shelved the SALT II treaty, which was signed after long and complex Soviet-American negotiations. There appeared in America programs to produce intercontinental ballistic MX missiles, submarine-based Trident II missiles, cruise missiles and new strategic bombers.

To carry out these programs and to finance other military constructions, the Pentagon has received more than one and a half trillion dollars. But the belligerence of the American leaders reached such a scale that America's allies became seriously concerned. It gave a powerful impetus to America's antiwar movement on both sides of the Atlantic.

The Washington leaders have decided to draw a conclusion from this unfavorable situation for them and to prove, at least in words, that they are for peace. On 9th May in Eureka, Illinois, President Reagan consented to resume talks with the Soviet Union, to limit and reduce strategic armaments. Under the understanding reached, the talks will begin in Geneva on 29th June. This is naturally a positive step, a step in the right direction. But it is disturbing that having finally agreed to sit down to the negotiating table, the United States President tried to leave a free hand for his administration in realizing programs of strategic armaments. Actually, with the dialogue yet to start, the White House has decided to put outside the framework of the talks those systems of strategic armaments in which the United States has a superiority over the Soviet Union. In other words, the administration's peace intentions have been placed on the dependence of the Soviet Union's unilateral disarmament.

It is characteristic in this connection that neither the United States President in his speech, nor his close aides in their statements, have said anything about the security of the Soviet Union or its allies. Notably, well after President Reagan's Eureka speech, there have been broadsides against the Soviet Union from Vice President George Bush, from the Pentagon's National Security Adviser William Clark, and some other members of the Republican Cabinet. These statements contained worn-out, anti-Soviet slogans and propaganda of the cult of force in relations with the Soviet Union. William Clark for example said bluntly that the program for the strategic arms buildup would be the cornerstone of the American policy.

What should one believe, then? The peace intentions as expressed by the U.S. President or the bellicose calls made and developed by his close aides?

The administration's intention to go ahead with the production of sea- and land-based cruise missiles, to deploy more powerful and to perfect land-based ballistic missiles and many other weapons, give us grounds for doubts about the earnestness of the American approach for the talks on curbing the strategic nuclear arms race.

To sit down to the negotiating table and to rename SALT talks into START [Strategic Arms Reduction Talks] talks means nothing as yet. Concrete results are needed and these can be achieved only by showing good will and by considering and respecting the interests of the other side. But so far there has been no such signal from Washington. So far, the United States leaders only supply serious arguments with their declarations to those who consider the latest proposals from Washington as nothing more than a desire to get military superiority over the Soviet Union. If this is so, it is better to discard such illusions. We shall conduct talks only on the basis of the principles of equality and equal security.

UPCOMING UN DISARMAMENT SESSION REVIEWED

WPC Delegates 'Blacklisted'

LD020646 Moscow TASS in English 0537 GMT 2 Jun 82

[Text] New York, 2 Jun, TASS -- The Reagan administration is obviously trying to prevent representatives of the international peace movement from attending the second special General Assembly session on disarmament and related events. It denies them entry visas or artificially delays the issuance of such visas. This was noted with concern by participants of a press conference held by a number of American public organizations.

The National Security Council of the USA has "blacklisted" the World Peace Council, said Sandy Peck, director of the international relations bureau in support of the special session. A delegation of the World Peace Council was to arrive in the USA on June 2 but its members do not yet have entry visas, said Sandy Pollack, member of the U.S. Peace Council.

A deliberate attempt is being made to disrupt measures relating to the U.N. special session on disarmament, said Libby Frank, executive director of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom. The U.S. State Department notified the league that no visas will be issued to delegations from the Soviet Union, Finland, the GDR, India, Denmark, Australia and Jamaica going to the league-sponsored conference "Women of the World in the Struggle for Peace". 438 representatives of different public organizations of Japan have not received visas either.

NOVOYE VREMYA Article

LD021642 Moscow TASS in English 1541 GMT 2 Jun 82

[Text] Moscow, 2 Jun, TASS -- "The question of averting nuclear catastrophe will be one of the main questions at the second special session of the United Nations General Assembly on disarmament that opens on June 7," writes the weekly "NEW TIMES" [NOVOYE VREMYA].

In its issue for June 4 the weekly writes:

"The world is now living through an important period: Depending on whether the political line at detente, disarmament and cooperation or the course at further heightening of tension prevails, the development of international relations in a foreseeable future might either return to the road leading to peace or aggravate sharply. How are the United States ruling circles preparing for the second special session on disarmament in these conditions? By the beginning of the first special session in 1978, they planned the holding of the meeting of the NATO council at the summit level. The decision was then adopted that sharply spiralled the arms build-up. And now again the meeting of the NATO council at the summit level is timed for the second special session on disarmament. This can hardly be a coincidence. It is an obvious defiance to the peace forces that expect from the special session on disarmament decisions aimed at curbing the arms race."

The weekly writes that the proposals of the USSR and other socialist countries in the disarmament committee to stop the production of all types of nuclear weapons and to reduce their stockpiles up to their complete liquidation have become the basis of appropriate talks. "It is the Western countries that are to blame for the fact that these talks have not yet been started. The special session on disarmament could have a say in favour of the opening of such talks."

It is because of the stand of the USA and its allies in the disarmament committee that the talks with the aim of concluding a convention on banning neutron weapons have not yet been started. "In this matter, too, the special session might do a good deed by coming out for practical beginning of such talks," the article says.

From the rostrum of the 17th Congress of the USSR Trade Unions Leonid Brezhnev advanced a proposal on mutual limitation of the actions of navies, suggested to discuss the question of spreading confidence building measures to seas and oceans, specifically to those areas where the busiest sea lanes are situated. These initiatives will, apparently, also call great attention of the participants in the special session which must "make a considerable contribution to curbing the dangerous arms race. This is expected from it by peoples of the whole world," the weekly writes in conclusion.

U.S. 'GLOBAL CONFLICT' STRATEGY CRITICIZED

LD022004 Moscow TASS in English 1845 GMT 2 Jun 82

[Text] Washington, 2 Jun, TASS -- The Reagan administration continued stirring up war hysteria, in an effort to condition the Americans to the idea of permissibility of nuclear war. This is how many political observers assess the United States' new nuclear strategy for the event of "global conflict" with the Soviet Union, the strategy which is set out in the local press. Political observers are of the opinion that the Pentagon published on purpose classified documents of the United States Department of Defense to exert pressure on the USSR on the eve of the opening of the Soviet-U.S. talks in Geneva on strategic arms limitation and reduction.

It follows from the Pentagon's documents that Washington's main aim is to destroy socialism as a world system. This refers to detailed plans of the U.S. military for five years ahead.

Observer R. Halloran in the New York TIMES published an article stating that the Pentagon has worked out the first strategy for conducting protracted nuclear war. References to the Pentagon documents made in the article reveal the hypocrisy and refute the words of President Reagan about the United States' readiness to open the road to peace.

Halloran writes that the Pentagon leadership demands guaranteed destruction of nuclear and conventional armed forces and industrial projects (on the territory of the USSR and its allies -- ed. TASS) that are of decisive importance from the viewpoint of military might. At the same time the United States Armed Forces are set the task of ensuring "defense" of North America, Western Europe and oil-rich areas of the Persian Gulf, of the United States' "friends and allies" in Asia and the Pacific -- in other words of establishing control practically over the whole world.

It also follows from the Pentagon documents that the United States will be prepared to deal strikes not only on the Soviet territory but also on the territories of other socialist countries, for instance, Cuba or Vietnam.

Referring to documents of the U.S. Department of Defense, Halloran writes that the Pentagon's plans also envisage the use of outer space for U.S. military needs, modernization of the U.S. war industry, etc.

The Pentagon's new documents show that Washington strategists hope to kindle a new world war at a maximum distance away from the United States' territory in the hope to sit it out and remain unscathed.

MELNIKOV ON EXISTENCE OF SOVIET PEACE MOVEMENT

PM030949 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 31 May 82 p 5

[Article by Igor Melnikov under the rubric "Our Commentary": "Time To Act"]

[Text] The week of mass demonstrations for peace and against the nuclear threat held in our country has come to an end. Smolensk, Leningrad, Kursk, Vitebsk, Zaporozhye, Odessa and many other cities became not simply the venue for marches, demonstrations and meetings.

Thousands of people in squares and packed plant stairwells did the most important thing which had to be done -- the peace-loving actions of our day were interwoven with the people's memory of the war victims and the people's age-old desire for peace.

When the torch of peace kindled 2 weeks ago on legendary Mount Olympus crosses the Atlantic and is presented to the UN General Assembly second special session on disarmament, its flame will symbolically light up not only the antiwar banners raised over the heads of the Greeks, Yugoslavs, French, Spanish and Americans but also the march by 30,000 inhabitants of Frunze, the mass meeting at Moscow's Luzhnik Park and the impressive demonstration by the inhabitants of Khabarovsk.

Soviet people's mass actions have exposed yet again the imperialist propaganda's "trump card" thesis that there can be no genuine peace movement in the USSR. No, there is a peace movement in our country! And it is merging increasingly closely with the world antiwar movement. It is no accident that the Soviet and foreign public is preparing to hold one stage of the summer Peace March-82 on USSR territory.

Never before has our planet been saturated with such a colossal quantity of weapons capable of frying the entire world. But never before has such a powerful antiwar movement as the present one opposed the evil of devastation.

The Soviet people are rightly proud that their country and the socialist community as a whole are the standard-bearers of the movement of struggle for peace. The peace program for the eighties and the well-known peace initiatives put forward by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev reflect the fundamental interests of all mankind and accord with the peoples' desire for reliable peace.

The question today is whether it is peaceful creation or the madness and nightmare of a nuclear conflagration which awaits the peoples. The answer largely depends on how active and consistent is the policy of the peace-loving countries and on how resolutely and cohesively the peoples oppose the kindlers of a new world war.

Dealing a resolute rebuff to them and actively struggling against the threat of war -- that is the action program for all peace champions today. It is for the sake of a peaceful future that powerful demonstrations by millions of people of good will are taking place everywhere.

U.S. RESPONSE TO PEACE MOVEMENT EXAMINED

PM021449 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 27 May 82 p 5

[Gennadiy Shishkin "International Review": "Peoples' Demand"]

[Excerpt] Under the conditions of the broad support for the Soviet peace initiatives and the growing mass antiwar movement in the United States the Reagan administration has been forced to maneuver and soften somewhat the militarist, anti-Soviet tone of its public statements. To the surprise of many people in the rightwing camp, for example, President R. Reagan said in a recent statement: "I do not doubt that the Soviet people and the Soviet leaders are vitally interested in preventing the use of nuclear weapons." A special White House statement also says: "We welcome the readiness expressed by President L.I. Brezhnev to begin talks on substantial reductions of strategic nuclear arms and will study the Soviet leader's speech in detail."

Unfortunately, the words of the leaders of the White House are not confirmed by concrete deeds. And it is no coincidence at all that Senators Kennedy and Hatfield have called the Reagan administration's recent steps "a sop to the national movement of broad masses advocating a nuclear arms freeze." NEWSWEEK magazine points out in this connection that "Reagan was particularly concerned at the propaganda advantage which the Soviet leader L.I. Brezhnev has secured in our country and abroad with his recent report on the unilateral freezing of medium-range missiles in Europe."

Under these conditions, the New York TIMES attests for its part, the Reagan administration is faced with the need to take steps which would "calm the public, which is reacting nervously to statements about limited nuclear war, and at the same time not arouse in the public any hopes of some important change with regard to arms control."

It was precisely this desire that was so clearly manifested in the approach to the problem of reducing strategic arms. The stand announced by President Reagan is absolutely one-sided in nature -- above all because the United States would like to exclude altogether from the talks those types of strategic arms which it is currently developing most intensively.

Many competent people in the United States itself, including Senators Kennedy and Hatfield, have bluntly declared that Reagan's proposal is equivalent to starting a new spiral of the arms race by creating and deploying MX and Trident II missiles and other latest types of arms. "Reagan's plan," the senators emphasized, "does not extend either to bombers or to cruise missiles. This is a rather large loophole through which it is possible to drag an entire air fleet of bombers, each of which will possess greater destructive force than all the bombs dropped during World War II."

In response to the incessant U.S. arms race and the more and more new American "doctrines" and "directives" substantiating U.S. imperialism's claims to world supremacy, the conviction is strengthening everywhere with every passing day that peace is not a gift from heaven and that its preservation and consolidation demand a hard daily struggle. The American and NATO military's criminal plans are countered by the broad antiwar movement in West Europe, Japan and even the United States itself.

One of the most important features of this very broad popular movement is its international nature and the strengthening cooperation among peace champions in very different countries. This is manifested, above all, in the organization of joint rallies, marches and demonstrations under common slogans. The olympic "peace torch" relay is passing through European countries, for example. After starting on the legendary Mount Olympus in Greece, one route will pass through Yugoslavia, Italy, France, Spain and Portugal, then by air to Montreal and from there to New York for the opening of the UN General Assembly second special session on disarmament.

The relay's other route will pass through a number of capitals of European socialist states to Vienna and from there to Bonn, where it will end with a mass antiwar demonstration pegged to the U.S. President's visit to the FRG and the NATO council session in which he will participate along with other Western leaders. This demonstration will take place under slogans of rejecting the deployment of new American nuclear missiles and arsenals of chemical weapons in Europe.

The weeks-long Peace March-82 is to be the high point of this year's antiwar demonstrations. The "week of mass action for peace and against the nuclear threat," which began 24 May, is also a graphic demonstration of the Soviet people's energetic participation in antiwar actions.

Intimidated by the mighty scope of the antiwar movement, the Reagan administration and the NATO leadership are resorting to any ruses to torpedo the peace champions' actions. On the one hand, they are endeavoring increasingly to pass themselves off almost as fighters for peace. On the other hand, attempts are still being made to depict the antiwar actions as "inspired by Moscow." And other extraordinary measures are being taken. The special section of the NATO staff in charge of propaganda, for example, has drawn up and distributed a directive on how to "render harmless" the antiwar movement.

Bourgeois propaganda, too, is making the utmost effort. It is seeking to slander the peace champions' movement, split it, weaken it and turn public opinion in favor of the militarist policy of the United States and NATO. The idea is being suggested to Christians that the struggle against American nuclear missile facilities supposedly runs counter to religious principles.

Social Democrats are frequently stopped from joining antiwar demonstrations just because Communists also participate in them, while military men who call for the arms race to be moderated are accused of "treachery." In addition to propaganda and political measures of this sort, administrative measures are also employed against members of the antiwar movement, as well as measures of suppression, when demonstrations are broken up by force.

But, be that as it may, the antiwar movement is assuming ever greater scope. Despite the unprecedented scale and intensity of the propaganda campaign of intimidation, NATO, the Pentagon and government circles in a number of countries supporting them have been unable to curb this mighty movement, whose banner bears this inscription: "It is necessary to struggle for peace."

TIKHONOV SAYS USSR READY FOR INDIAN OCEAN TALKS

LD030936 Moscow World Service in English 0700 GMT 3 Jun 82

[Text] The Soviet Union is interested in the establishment in Asia of relations of goodneighborliness, equality and mutually advantageous cooperation. The statement was made by the head of the government, Nikolay Tikhonov, in an interview with the Indian paper PATRIOT. He said the Soviet Union is prepared to resume any time its talks with the United States on limiting naval activities in the Indian Ocean. The talks were broken off by the American side.

NAUMOV VIEWS SOVIET ANTIWAR MOVEMENT

PM261403 Moscow NOVOYE VREMYA in Russian No 21, 21 May 82 pp 5-6

[Article by Pavel Naumov, deputy chairman of the Soviet Committee for the Defense of Peace: "Vital Concern of Every Soviet Person"]

[Text] Soviet people's hearts are open to the concerns and aspirations that mankind is now entertaining. Every conscious citizen of our country is very well aware of what large-scale war is like. Sometimes in the West the figure 20 million slips by completely unheeded as a tiresome statistic. But for us Soviet people it does not only mean the 20 million of our fellow citizens who died in World War II, which is enough in itself to fill the heart with horror. The figure means that in all our immense country there is no family untouched by the icy breath of war. Yet there was a "conventional," nonnuclear war.

The world knows what Hiroshima and Nagasaki looked like immediately after the dropping of the atom bomb from the several photos taken by the perpetrators of the crime themselves. We Soviet people don't have to look at those photos to imagine the disasters of nuclear bombing. We had hundreds of similar totally destroyed burnt-out cities, and thousands of similar villages. And we can clearly imagine the picture of total disaster if it proves impossible to prevent nuclear war.

This is why Soviet people are so active in the movement against the threat of nuclear catastrophe. In our country this movement does not need to be "organized from above." The people in the West who say that are either paid slanderers or gullible people who have fallen under the slanderers' influence. It is not even fear for his life or the life of his dear ones that motivates the Soviet person to carry out vigorous activity in the defense of peace. He acts from a sense of duty to those who died in the last war and in the awareness of his responsibility to preserve the native land for future generations.

The activeness of Soviet defenders of peace can be easily observed this May. This year's Victory Day, 9 May, was also the day that the week of action for security and cooperation in Europe held at the call of the WPC finished.

The organizers of the week in our country were the Soviet Committee for the Defense of Peace, the Soviet Peace Fund and Republic, kray and oblast organizations of champions of peace.

Many thousands of meetings were held throughout the country -- at the Segezhskiy lumber and wood processing combine in Karelia and Saur-Mogola near Donetsk, in Rostov's Palace of Construction Works and at the Kalitvaselmash plant, in the Vladivostok commercial port and in the Brest fortress. The motif of all the speeches and demands was simple: to remove the threat of nuclear catastrophe, end the arms race and take real steps in the sphere of disarmament. Soviet people expressed indignation at the course of the present Washington administration, the course of NATO, which is fueling tension on the European Continent. They stated their solidarity with the massive antiwar demonstrations by the West European public, which is protesting NATO's intention to deploy new American nuclear missile weapons in their countries and to stop the development of peaceful, mutually advantageous and good-neighborly contacts.

Mass processions which were spontaneously joined by more and more new participants were held recently in Kiev, Dnepropetrovsk, Pavlodar, Astrakhan and other cities. And in Leningrad peace champions organized a march to the green belt of glory -- the historic spot where the fascist offensive was stopped. Antiwar torchlight processions were held in some cities.

So much for May in the Soviet Union. What lies ahead is the spring-summer campaign "Peace March-82," in which Soviet peace champions will take the most active part. Some detachments of the March will pass through Soviet territory and visit Leningrad, Kalinin, Moscow, Smolensk, Minsk and Kiev. Thousands of Soviet people will take part in and witness these impressive international demonstrations.

June will be marked by the second UN General Assembly special session on disarmament. This will be a multifaceted event, with mass participation by representatives of the international public. Not only official speeches by our statesmen, but also the voice of representatives of the Soviet Union's public will be heard in New York.

In the Soviet Union there is a form of participation in the movement of peace champions that probably exists in no other country. Namely, participating with your financial savings in swelling the Peace Fund created under the Soviet Committee for the Defense of Peace. The chairman of the fund is currently Antoliy Karpov, the world chess champion. The number of contributors is almost beyond calculation.

Sackfuls of mail arrive at No 10 Kropotkinskaya St, Moscow, the address of the Peace Fund. There are letters and money orders and parcels of valuables. Some 350,000 commissions for assistance to the fund operate in the country. They unite over 4 million activists. Only a people who experienced the real calamities of war are capable of giving their all to ensure that these calamities do not recur.

"In the very first battle, in September 1941, I lost nine comrades in arms. May my unpaid work be a monument to them -- by name. I ask that my pay be placed at the disposal of the Soviet Peace Fund." Those words belong to Vladimir Shrubov; he is a trolleybus driver. His route is from Simferopol airport to Yalta. On nine days a year Shrubov attaches to the windshield a notice reading: "The driver is working for the Peace Fund." One day for each dead friend.

Tens and hundreds of thousands of examples of sincere, heartfelt participation by Soviet people in financing work for the defense of peace could be cited. This May thousands of people have taken part in "peace vigils" at enterprises. The funds they earned were transferred to the account of the peace fund.

Of course, if you arrive in the Soviet Union with malicious intentions it is possible to ignore both the sincerity of Soviet people's feelings and their unfeigned enthusiasm for the defense of peace and even to claim that no peace fund whatever exists in the Soviet Union.

You can write what you like when you get back home; paper will stand anything. But fortunately, honest people also visit us -- and they are the overwhelming majority -- they see everything and their testimony disgraces the liars.

"I have visited the USSR many times," says Mac (Makarchuk), the well-known Canadian politician and public figure. "I have always admired the tremendous work carried out by the Soviet Government and the country's public in the noble cause of defending peace. Western politicians ought to heed the Soviet peace proposals.

Here are the impressions of Lord Fenner Brockway, the well-known British politician and veteran of the labor movement.

"The USSR sincerely desires peace," Lord Brockway says. "I see that as something quite natural. After all, the Soviet Union lost 20 million lives in the last war.... The USSR Government has no need to subsidize the activity of the Committee for the Defense of Peace. That is done by the people's masses. I recently visited the Samarkand textile factory and I was struck by the fact that the 300 women working there transferred their personal income for 2 working days to the committee's fund. I admire the universal activeness of Soviet people on questions connected with problems of defending peace. In Britain we can only dream of such activeness...."

I have often heard similar reactions during my years working at the Soviet Committee for the Defense of Peace. Literally every day at the committee, meetings take place with people of different professions who have come from abroad -- workers and parliamentarians, students and clergymen, literary figures and eminent scientists. Their political views are different too. There are communists, social democrats and christian democrats. If people have carefully familiarized themselves with the work of our committee and its multimillions-strong aktiv, they have always made the highest assessment of it.

However, we cannot omit to mention that some of our guests, especially those who are visiting us for the first time, cannot immediately take in everything they have seen. The following question is sometimes asked: "If Soviet peace champions support your government's policy, why does your movement exist? After all, a movement is a protest, and you do not protest."

It is not easy for people to reshape their thinking when they find themselves in a completely unaccustomed situation. It is only after talking with dozens and hundreds of Soviet people, seeing how they live and, which is the main point, learning the truth about what Soviet peace champions support, that is, after familiarizing themselves with the CPSU's peace program and the Soviet state's initiatives in the world arena, which it is almost impossible to learn of from the vaunted bourgeois "free" press -- it is only then that our initially dubious guests begin to realize that protest is not everything in the struggle for peace, there is also a need for actions, for constant social activeness (there is enough passivity in the world) and a readiness to make a personal contribution to the cause of curbing the warmongers. It is in precisely this spirit that our party educates Soviet people: It is for precisely this that Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and head of our state, who has earned the profound gratitude of all peace champions on earth by his herculean labor, is tirelessly concerned.

The Soviet person lives in a state of which the great Lenin said: "The end of wars, peace among the peoples and an end to plunder and violence -- that is our ideal...." The USSR Constitution says that "the international duty of the citizen of the USSR is to promote the development of friendship and cooperation with other countries' peoples and to maintain and strengthen world peace." At the suggestion of the Soviet Committee for the Defense of Peace, propaganda of war was legislatively prohibited in our country several decades ago.

When a foreigner who has come to our country for the first time learns all these facts, he begins to see the ideological unity of the party and the people, of the citizen and the state, on questions of war and peace as a natural phenomenon.

We Soviet peace champions believe that the different forms and methods of activity and struggle against the arms race and the threat of nuclear war cannot call into question the need for joint action. On the contrary, the strength of the current antiwar movement that is developing increasingly broadly on all continents lies in the fact that ever-new detachments of people with the most diverse political and religious outlooks are joining it.

"Are we to act together or apart?" Yu. Zhukov, chairman of the Soviet Committee for the Defense of Peace, asks. And he replies: "Everyone who really cares about the cause of the struggle for peace can give only one clear and precise answer to that question: only together!"

OSLO SYMPOSIUM DISCUSSES NUCLEAR-FREE ZONE

PM281021 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 22 May 82 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "In the Peoples' Interests"]

[Text] Oslo -- The Pugwash symposium on the creation of a nuclear-free zone in northern Europe has ended in Oslo. Participating in it were scientists and experts from the USSR, Poland, Hungary, the United States, Britain, Finland, Scandinavia and a number of other countries. There was also an examination of problems of the military-strategic and political situation in northern Europe and the North Atlantic. Speakers at the symposium stressed that a serious examination of the nuclear-free zone question meets the needs of the Nordic countries' peoples who support this idea and view it as a means of consolidating peace and security in this region and in Europe in general.

BREZHNEV SENDS GREETINGS TO WORLD YOUTH CONGRESS

LD021128 Moscow TASS in English 1100 GMT 2 Jun 82

[Text] Moscow, 2 Jun, TASS -- Leonid Brezhnev has sent a message of greeting to the 11th assembly of the World Federation of Democratic Youth.

"The world is now living through hard times," says the message published here today. "The arms race launched and stepped up by the aggressive circles of imperialism and its aim of achieving world supremacy are the main sources of the war danger now hanging over our planet. This danger must not be underestimated. But mankind can avert it if it acts jointly and with a sense of purpose.

"History shows us that it is not youth who unleash wars but it is young people to whom falls, in the first place, the hard lot of taking up arms. It is not fortuitous therefore that in our days young people join in so actively, fearlessly and with such daring in the broad public movement of war opponents, a movement the purpose of which is to avert a nuclear catastrophe. The youths and girls of the Soviet Union support this cause, which is the most important, noble and pressing one today. This is shown by the work and decisions of the recent, 19th, congress of the all-union Leninist Young Communist League (YCL).

"The Soviet Union," Leonid Brezhnev says in his message, "is pursuing a clear-cut policy in the international arena. We have been and remain convinced that nuclear war is madness and that he who unleashes it will not win it, but plunge the whole of mankind into a catastrophe. Therefore we were doing, are doing and will continue to do everything we can to avert the threat of war.

"We do not need the arms race, and we are prepared to reach agreement on a most radical reduction of any types of arms. We do not seek military superiority over anyone and are prepared for a sharp reduction of the level of military confrontation on the basis of the principle of equality and equal security. We are sincere opponents of nuclear weapons and we repeatedly suggested banning the use and manufacture of such weapons. Such is the main essence of our peace programme, of our concrete initiatives aimed at bringing about a sharp turn in the matter of disarmament, at strengthening world peace and international security."

MOSCOW CALLS FOR NONALIGNED COUNTRIES' UNITY

LD021728 Moscow World Service in English 1300 GMT 2 Jun 82

[Text] The coordinating bureau of the nonaligned countries is holding its 3-day meeting in Havana, Cuba, at the foreign ministers level. Leonid Levchenko provides these details:

This important meeting is taking place at a time when the international situation has aggravated considerably. The United States and its NATO allies are (?screwing) up the arms race, making the world slide to a nuclear conflict which will have excruciating consequences for the entire mankind. An advance is being made by the imperialists on the relaxation process, the revolutionary and the national liberation movement. The entire arsenal of pressure, blackmail and intimidation is being used against the developing countries whose policy does not come to the liking of Washington.

Current developments in the South Atlantic reveal the true nature of the imperialist policies and (?cast) the mask of peacemakers, friends of developing countries and defenders of international law off the Western powers. The Falklands conflict has demonstrated with renewed strength that it's not the invented Soviet military threat but the aggressive foreign policy of the imperialist powers, making itself manifest in the United States, Britain's and NATO's actions, that poses a genuine threat to world peace.

The colonial war in the South Atlantic has shown what the assurances of the West concerning sovereign rights of the countries in Latin America, Asia and Africa are (?worth).

The nonaligned countries voiced repeatedly their solidarity with Argentina, repulsing Britain's aggression, and exposed the imperialist conspiracy between Washington and London. The coordinating bureau of the nonaligned countries will consider a draft resolution denouncing that conspiracy and reaffirming the solidarity with Argentina.

Experience has shown that the more united the nonaligned countries are in the solution of tasks facing them, the more victories they gain. The nonalignment movement acquires particular importance now that the imperialist aggressive circles are trying to push the planet back to the cold war times, escalate the arms race and bring whole regions of the world under their control.

The policy of the nonaligned countries is highly appraised in the Soviet Union. The Soviet Union sees eye to eye, or holds close views, with the nonaligned countries on many cardinal issues of our time, on which the fate of mankind largely depends. As President Brezhnev has pointed out, the development of friendship and cooperation with the nonaligned countries, which are a major link in the nation's struggle for peace and freedom was, is and will be the Soviet Union's principled stand.

U.S. INDIAN OCEAN, PERSIAN GULF POLICY FAULTED

NC281115 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1630 GMT 27 May 82

[Vera Lebedeva commentary: "The Indian Ocean Should Become a Peace Area"]

[Text] During the session of the UN special committee on the Indian Ocean which is continuing its work in New York, Soviet representative (Vladimir Shustov) proposed that an international conference on the Indian Ocean be held before the end of June 1983. The Soviet proposal was backed by India and Ethiopia.

We wish to recall that last year such a conference -- with the goal to compile the text of an international agreement on turning the Indian Ocean into a peace zone -- was not held through the fault of the United States. Presently, Washington is again trying to postpone the conference on the Indian Ocean indefinitely. Let us see the underlying reason for this U.S. stance, which is completely detrimental to the interests of countries in this vast region and contrary to their wills and wishes.

As the JOMHURI-YE ESLAMI newspaper wrote: The problem is that U.S. policy in the Persian Gulf and Indian Ocean is completely in opposition to the idea of turning these areas into peace zones. We know that the United States has numerous bases there, that many of its warships as well as military personnel are stationed there and that wide-scale military maneuvers are conducted in which NATO allies participate. Nuclear weapons have been taken to the main base of U.S. and British imperialism in the Indian Ocean on Diego Garcia Island.

It is clear that all these U.S. military preparations have brought about an extremely tense situation in this region, which has justly and opportunely caused concern among this area's countries, including Iran. Needless to say, the United States' militaristic policy forces the countries of the Indian Ocean and the Persian Gulf into heavy unproductive expenses and, contrary to these countries' wishes, they are drawn into the dangerous and back-breaking arms race. This is at a time when all these countries need money to implement urgent and extremely important economic programs for improving the people's living conditions. However, the U.S. imperialists do not take such things into consideration.

In light of what was previously said; it is not surprising that the United States is doing its best to oppose turning the Indian Ocean into a peace zone and thus creates obstacles for the formation of an international conference to discuss this matter.

The Soviet Union's stance on Indian Ocean and Persian Gulf affairs is completely the opposite of the imperialists' stance. In his speech at the 26th CPSU Congress, Leonid Brezhnev emphasized that the Soviet Union supports the creation of peace zones in various parts of the world, including the Indian Ocean.

Our country has made this policy a criterion for its actions in the United Nations and the Soviet representative's remarks at the Indian Ocean special committee manifest this.

The Soviet Union's proposals on normalization of the situation in the Persian Gulf -- which is a part of the Indian Ocean -- have received wide positive reaction among regional countries. The Soviet Union believes that foreign military bases in this region should be dismantled, the deployment of nuclear weapons be prevented, and the national sovereignty of this region's countries and the nonaligned policy that they follow -- which has been adopted by Iran after the revolution -- must be respected. The Soviet Union believes that an agreement on this can be reached through talks between the countries concerned, including the Persian Gulf countries.

It is, therefore, clear that the Soviet Union's stance and the U.S. policy on Indian Ocean and Persian Gulf affairs are greatly contradictory. The two countries' stances on these matters stem from the general direction of their foreign policy. Our socialist country is struggling toward peace, disarmament and cooperation between nations and countries, while the U.S. imperialists continue to pursue a policy based on the arms race and creation of hotbeds in various parts of the world and, finally, on paving the grounds for a new world war.

INTERNATIONAL SCIENTIFIC CONFERENCE IN MOSCOW

PM271605 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 May 82 p 4

[Unattributed report: "Scientific Conference Held"]

[Text] A scientific conference on the theme "The Two Directions in World Politics and the International Communist Movement" was held 18-22 May at the Institute of Social Sciences.

Taking part in the conference were V. Teitelboim, member of the Communist Party of Chile Central Committee Political Commission; H. Wolf, director of the SED Central Committee Higher Party School [title as published]; O. Reinhold, director of the SED Central Committee Institute for Social Sciences; V.V. Zagladin, member of the CPSU Central Committee and first deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee international section; Yu. N. Pankov, director of the Institute of Social Sciences; (F. Karmand), director of the PDPA Central Committee Institute of Social Sciences [title as published]; (I. Bobok), candidate member of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia Central Committee and dean of the CPCZ Central Committee Higher Party School [title as published]; and representatives of party, scientific and educational institutions from Bulgaria, Hungary, Mongolia, the PDRY, the FRG, France and Finland and institute staffers.

MOSCOW TV PROGRAM PROFILES LVOV FILM FESTIVAL

LD291526 [Editorial Report] Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian at 0705 GMT on 29 May broadcasts the "Camera Looks at the World" program, presented by political observer Igor Fesunenکو, about the political film festival held recently in Lvov. The program begins with a studio discussion about the background to the film festival and goes on to show brief clips from selected films, including a film on the U.S. presence in the DPRK, a U.S. documentary on fighting in Cuba in 1898 and a film about U.S. interference in Poland.

AGRICULTURAL LEADER STATEMENT ON CONFLICT

PY022312 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Spanish to Latin America 0130 GMT 1 Jun 82

[Statement by Nikolay Dezhinov, secretary of the Soviet Agriculture Workers Union and member of the Society for Friendship and Cultural Ties With Latin America; no date given -- read by announcer]

[Text] Like all Soviets, the Soviet agricultural workers harshly criticize the British aggression on the Malvinas. Full responsibility for the crisis rests with the British Government, primarily because for many years it has stubbornly refused to comply with the UN resolution on decolonization of the archipelago to find a peaceful solution to the Anglo-Argentine conflict.

We, representatives of the Soviet agricultural workers, regret the fact that this adventurist course of action taken by the British Government is claiming the lives of Argentine and British soldiers and that, due to the huge military costs, the economic situation of the workers -- including the agricultural workers -- will get worse.

Since the early days of the conflict the Thatcher government has virtually ignored every initiative aimed at finding a peaceful solution to the conflict. Today it demands the capitulation of the Argentine troops and will take nothing less. In sum, it seeks to bring the Malvinas back to a colonial status.

The British attack represents a serious threat to international peace and security and a flagrant violation of the UN Charter and the international law. [passage indistinct] Aggression also rests with the states, especially the United States, which (?encourages) military activities.

The Soviet agricultural workers share the profound concern expressed by the world public in this respect. In the name of 28 million members of our union, we demand an immediate end to the British aggression in the South Atlantic. Like every conflictive issue, this one should be solved through negotiations.

ARGENTINE CP CLAIMS U.S. PLANNING COUP D'ETAT

LD020524 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0100 GMT 2 Jun 82

[From the press review]

[Text] The papers devote much attention to the Anglo-Argentine conflict and events connected with it. For example, this report is carried: The U.S. Embassy in Buenos Aires is preparing a coup d'etat in Argentina. This was stated by the Argentine Communist Party Central Committee. We are experiencing a difficult time, the statement says, which our country's enemies would like to take advantage of. The U.S. Embassy in the Argentine capital is openly carrying out preparations for a coup with the objective of preventing a deepening of Argentina's anti-imperialist course.

FOREIGN LEADERS, MEDIA CITED ON RECENT EVENTS

PM021431 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 31 May 82 p 5

[TASS report dated 30 May: "Britain Widens Aggression in the South Atlantic"]

[Excerpts] Ignoring appeals from the world public to end the bloodshed in the South Atlantic and secure a peaceful settlement of the Anglo-Argentine conflict over the Falkland (Malvinas) Islands, Britain is increasing the pace of aggressive actions in that region. According to reports from the archipelago, the British interventionist troops are preparing to storm Port Stanley -- the islands' administrative center.

According to the Washington POST's figures, approximately 5,000 British soldiers are there already. A further 3,500 servicemen are expected to arrive on board the passenger liner Queen Elizabeth II, which has been converted into a giant floating barracks.

The military commentator of Britain's SUNDAY TELEGRAPH reports that "the British Expeditionary Corps is strengthening its position in the regions of Port Darwin and Goose Green and preparing at the same time for an offensive on Port Stanley." The British forces are being concentrated at various strategic points on the Falklands, and combat hardware and military equipment are being transferred to the bridgehead near the port of San Carlos. "The chief obstacle for the British troops," the SUNDAY TELEGRAPH points out, "is the mountain protecting Port Stanley from the west, where Argentine troops are believed to have created strongly reinforced artillery and antiaircraft positions."

In the opinion of London's SUNDAY TIMES, "in the next few days there will ensue a series of diversionary raids by British 'commandos,' shelling of Argentine positions in the Port Stanley region with shipboard artillery and their aerial bombardment."

As the Argentine military command's latest communique reports, the Argentine Air Force attacked British subunits on East Falkland (Soledad Island), providing support for its troops attacking the British Marines' positions in the Port Darwin region, which has come under British control. Argentine bombers, the American CBS TV company reports, took off from an airfield located in the south of the continental part of the country. The Argentine Air Force used various types of aircraft to carry out bombing raids at low and high altitude, including long-range Canberra bombers.

President L. Galtieri of Argentina spoke in Buenos Aires on the anniversary of the creation of the Argentine Army. Our country, he emphasized, is waging "an unequal struggle against a foreign aggressor." He did not rule out the possibility of Argentina turning to other countries for assistance.

In an interview in the Japanese newspaper ASAHI, Argentine National Defense Minister A. Frugoli resolutely condemned the U.S. policy of giving Britain military assistance in the Anglo-Argentine conflict. He called the present American administration a "traitor to the interests of the Western Hemisphere's people." The United States is watching indifferently as the security guarantee system on the American Continent is collapsing, the minister declared.

The newspaper singles out Frugoli's words to the effect that "with U.S. interference in the Falklands conflict it is assuming an international nature. In this case all the responsibility lies entirely with the United States."

President F. Belaunde Terry of Peru called the British troops' occupation of the Falkland (Malvinas) Islands by force a "crime." No one can deny the indisputable fact, he said in conversation with journalists, that these islands are an inalienable part of Argentina's territory. In this connection the president entrusted to the British Government "tremendous responsibility" for the increase in aggressive actions in the South Atlantic.

Peru, he emphasized, will continue to make efforts to settle the Anglo-Argentine conflict by peaceful means.

However, even the American press has been forced to admit that Washington's overt support for London's military adventure has struck a telling blow of the present U.S. Administration's Latin American policy. Commenting on the OAS's adoption of a resolution roundly condemning Washington's support for the British aggression against Argentina, the New York TIMES emphasizes that this action represents a blow at U.S. relations with Latin America. By all accounts, the newspaper points out, the resolution confirms the opinion of many officials in the Reagan administration that the conflict over the Falkland (Malvinas) Islands has brought about a serious revision of relations with the United States throughout Latin America -- which will harm U.S. interests.

The sessions at the OAS headquarters, the Washington POST points out, were a reminder that the Reagan administration was under direct fire of criticism. Pointing out that the OAS countries demanded that Washington cease giving Britain military aid, an announcer for the French television company Antenne-2 emphasized that in this way "the United States is ending up in ever increasing isolation from its Latin American allies."

PENCHENKO COMMENT ON AGGRAVATION OF CONFLICT

PY020816 Moscow in Portuguese to Brasil 2300 GMT 1 Jun 82

[Igor Penchenko commentary]

[Text] The armed Anglo-Argentine conflict over the Malvinas/Falkland Islands continues unabated. The British command intensifies preparations to take over the administration of the archipelago, which is now the target of massive British aircraft attacks and gun-boat artillery fire. Buenos Aires has reported victims amid the civilian population.

The actions in the South Atlantic prove that London is trying to reestablish by the force of arms the colonial status of the Malvinas/Falklands Islands. Thus Great Britain is defying the world community which has unconditionally condemned and repudiated colonialism. The armed intervention of British troops in the archipelago constitutes a threat to world's peace and security because it is the most glaring contradiction to the UN resolutions for decolonization of the islands. The blame for this violation also lies with the countries that sided with the British position, thus encouraging London to seek a military solution to the conflict. These are the NATO countries -- which as declared by secretary general of the bloc, Mr Joseph Luns, unanimously support Great Britain -- led by the United States in the first place.

Washington is openly supporting Great Britain, both politically and militarily. The United States is thus following its own strategic calculations. For instance, there is a plan to turn in the future the military base which the British installed at Port San Carlos on East Falkland -- or Soledad Island -- over to the United States which will use it to control the South Atlantic. This will be, according to the Paris newspaper LE MONDE, the price the British will pay for the U.S. support. Moreover, as declared by President Ronald Reagan, the United States is willing to participate in an international force on the Malvinas/Falkland Islands. According to the White House, these forces will be created after the model of those which served to replace the Israeli occupation troops in the Sinai Peninsula with U.S. forces.

On the Malvinas/Falkland Islands those forces will ensure the substitution of a U.S. administration for the British colonial power. The Washington-London alliance is an affront to the world. The special consultative meeting of the OAS foreign ministers held recently approved a resolution decidedly condemning the actions of the United States.

The meeting of the coordination bureau of the nonaligned countries in Havana has published a draft resolution characterizing the conduct of Great Britain and its allies as an attempt to restore a colonial regime on the Malvinas/Falkland Islands.

NATO TESTING NEW WAR EQUIPMENT IN FALKLANDS

The following clarification is provided to the article entitled "NATO Testing New War Equipment in Falklands," published on pages DD 3-4 in the 1 June Soviet Union DAILY REPORT:

Paragraph 1, page DD 4, should read:

The Pentagon routed through NATO forces KC-135 midair refueling planes to their final destination in the South Atlantic where they will provide support for the British bombers.

U.S. AID PLAN DISCLOSES 'IMPERIAL AMBITIONS'

Kharkov Analysis

LD311330 Moscow TASS in English 1239 GMT 31 May 82

[By TASS news analyst Vasilii Kharkov]

[Text] Moscow, 31 May, TASS -- The newspaper New York TIMES reported on Sunday the intention of the U.S. President to put forward a new programme on the so-called "political aid" to developing countries. Officials involved in the project, the newspaper points out, declared that the aim is to make this aid level with military and economic aid.

The American Television Company ABC and the British newspaper THE GUARDIAN today report that President Reagan intends to set forth the programme in his speech in British Parliament on June 8 in the course of his planned trip to Western Europe. The intention of the Washington administration is depicted as some "new important international initiative."

Though the detailed content of the new American programme is not so far disclosed, reports about the programme, which appeared in the American press and some Western publications, give a sufficient notion of its aims.

"Political aid" which the United States intends to render to developing countries envisages undisguised financing of some political parties, trade unions, newspapers and politicians there. In other words -- it envisages outright bribery, though it is camouflaged by the demagogic slogan of assisting the development of democracy.

The United States is known to be interfering all the time into internal affairs of other countries with a view of changing either their political system or their governments. There are more than enough examples of such interference. The CIA and other American special services which prefer to act on the sly, are engaged in such subversive activities. Now, the Reagan administration officially decided to make this interference a matter of the state policy, enshrining this policy into a new doctrine.

The very fact that they in Washington put a new programme on the same level with military and economic aid of the United States to foreign states shows that it is conceived as a lever of extensive ideological penetration of American imperialism.

It is an open secret that programmes of U.S. military and economic aid to foreign states are subordinated to Washington's foreign policy goals, and are used as levers of pressure upon those countries. Such aid is rendered primarily to those who conduct a course suitable to Washington, to reactionary and militaristic regimes.

The programme of the so-called "political aid" to developing countries which is being drawn up by the Reagan administration is bound to finance infiltration of American agents in the socio-political life of those countries, creation of an atmosphere of political instability. This is a doctrine of political gangsterism which still discloses Washington's imperial ambitions, its hegemonistic designs.

'Interference', 'Subversion'

LD022204 Moscow TASS in English 2038 GMT 2 Jun 82

["Programme of Interference and Subversion" -- TASS headline; by TASS political observer Askold Biryukov]

[Text] Moscow, 2 Jun, TASS -- Going by a report in the New York TIMES, President Reagan is going to announce in a few days another "quasigovernmental" programme, which can only be described as a programme of outright interference in internal affairs of sovereign states, a programme of political subversion against those regimes that do not suit the USA.

Under the hypocritical cover of "promoting of democracy in developing countries and wherever possible in communist countries" it is intended to start open financing of political parties and trade unions, the press, institutions and enterprises to adjust them to the military strategic and political aims that Washington tries to implement in different regions. This will be done on the same broad scope on which the United States has so far been granting military and economic aid to different pro-American regimes. We are unabashed about granting millions of dollars in cannons and butter, the newspaper quotes a high official as saying. Then why should we be ashamed to grant aid also for democratic (read: pro-American) forces, he asked.

The only thing to embarrass the authors of the programme among whom are representatives of the State Department and the White House, is the concern that the international public might associate completely these plans of gross interference with the Government of the United States. Therefore a memorandum sent to official U.S. institutions requires the greatest caution from those who will be implementing the programme.

The authors of the programme have all grounds for this concern. The Central Intelligence Agency of the United States that has so far been subsidising definite political parties, oppositional and separatist groups, trade union figures and journalists, the implementation of secret operations against figures and even governments unsuitable to the United States in different countries has earned notoriety in this field. Peoples of Latin America, Africa and Asia cannot lose sight of these "services" of the U.S. espionage department, cannot forget leaders of the truly democratic forces, leaders of the revolution and states who were assassinated by CIA agents. Therefore the authors of the programme suggest to cover up its implementation with the smokescreen of the "responsibility of the private sector" assigning to the U.S. Congress merely supervision functions.

Nevertheless the subversive purposes pursued by the programme are clearly seen in the governmental memorandum. The authors of the programme do not conceal the striving to create a "greater number of democratic (read: pro-American) governments," "to block the coming into power of dictatorships of the left and the right" (not in South Korea or Chile, by chance?) These aims are not concealed also by the head of the United States foreign policy department Alexander Haig who has recommended the implementation of the programme. We must not hesitate to spread our principles, he said.

Some priority projects of the afore-mentioned programme are already mentioned in the U.S. press. Nicaragua and Libya are mentioned first of all. The United States intends to "assist democracy" in Salvador and Guatemala in the way known to all. Peoples of countries to which Washington intends to apply its large-scale subversive activity, will, undoubtedly, make the necessary conclusions.

'AGGRESSIVE' NEW U.S. DEFENSE PLANS VIEWED

LD290844 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 2125 GMT 28 May 82

[Text] Washington, 28 May (TASS) -- The Pentagon plans on increasing U.S. military might are reaching much further than even that 5-year program for military build-up -- unprecedented in its scale -- which was developed by the Reagan administration. This is evidenced by a confidential report by a committee of the U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff, according to the Washington POST.

According to the report, Pentagon strategists intend to increase the might of U.S. land forces by nine fighting divisions, which means increasing the number of troops by 135,000. Another 10,000 men will join the U.S. Marines, which form the backbone of the interventionist Rapid Deployment Force.

In order to strengthen the striking might of the American Navy, the report envisages increasing the number of carrier groups from 13 to 22. At the same time there are plans for a sharp increase in the U.S. Air Force: To the existing 24 air wings, each numbering 70 aircraft, there are now plans to add another 14.

The number of aircraft in military transport aviation is to almost double, and more than two-thirds of these are to be used in transferring U.S. troops over long distances to "hot spots" in the world such as for instance the Persian Gulf.

The aggressive plans of the American militarists feature not inconspicuously the militarization of cosmic space which the Pentagon intends to turn into an arena for future conflicts. Speaking to the American Institute of Aeronautics and Space Research, U.S. Defense Secretary C. Weinberger stated that the United States is actively engaged in "developing the military capabilities of the reusable spaceship in the shuttle program," and is also increasing the appropriations for developing most up-to-date technology in this sphere.

Brig Gen B. Randolph, director of the U.S. Air Force department of space systems and means for command, control and communications, pointed out in addressing the same audience that the United States is now striving toward "maximum use of all advantages offered by cosmic space for its national interests." He stated that, in the framework of the military space program, the U.S. Air Force "is soon going to test anti-satellite weapons -- a small missile launched from board the F-16 fighter bomber."

MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA CRITICIZES VOA BROADCASTS

PM271019 [Editorial Report] Moscow MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian on 13 May publishes on page 3 under the headline "What Is VOA Advertising?" a 2,000-word article by Candidate of Historical Sciences V. Semenov criticizing VOA and other Western radio stations for increasing not only the number of their broadcasts but also their "aggressiveness" and becoming more overtly "anti-Soviet and antisocialist."

This development is evidenced, Semenov writes, both by the character of the people in control and by the "fabrications" broadcast -- such as a story about Soviet soldiers dressed in Polish uniforms imposing martial law in Poland. It is "dangerous," he concluded, to think that anyone can gain by this "ideological sabotage."

ARMENIAN EMIGRATION SEEN AS UNSUCCESSFUL

PM010751 [Editorial Report] Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian on 12 May carries on page 14 a 2,400-word article by Zoriy Balayan entitled "Fiction." The article says that Armenians living in the USSR have been receiving ostensibly official documents -- some are described by Balayan as bearing the state seal and the signature of "U.S. Acting Secretary of State Warren Christopher" -- inviting them to take up permanent residence in the United States. The invitations themselves appear to come from relatives, the article says. Balayan describes cases of Armenians turning up in the United States to find that there are no such relatives and that the address quoted in the letter was false. The article cites Armenians regretting the "mistake" they made by going to live in the United States: "'An Armenian in a foreign land is like a flower in a vase which sooner or later must wilt.'"

The article concludes by saying that "the vast majority of the Armenians emigrating from the Soviet Union are natives of other countries. The point is that in the last 3 decades more than 4 million Armenians have returned to their motherland. Returned, as we say, from the spyurk (which is the term for the Armenian diaspora)." Some were unable to get used to our way of life, Balayan says, which is where the sovietologists stepped in, recommending the U.S. Government to "redirect the diaspora community en masse to the United States."

COMMENTARY ON PRC-JAPANESE TALKS IN TOKYO

LD021738 Moscow in English to South and Southeast Asia 1500 GMT 2 Jun 82

[Text] The prime minister of the Chinese State Council, Zhao Ziyang, now visiting Japan, has held talks in Tokyo with Prime Minister Suzuki. [Name indistinct] gives us the details:

During the discussion of foreign policy problems the two leaders attached great attention to relations with the Soviet Union. Zhao Ziyang used this opportunity for slandering the peaceful foreign policy of the Soviet Union. He turned down the recently made Soviet proposal to improve relations with China and groundlessly accused the Soviet Union of striving for military superiority over the United States. Prime Minister Suzuki said that the Soviet Union was a neighboring great power to Japan and that Japanese-Soviet friendship was necessary for maintaining peace in Asia. He stressed the importance of economic cooperation with the Soviet Union, in particular in development the natural resources of Siberia. He also spoke of the significance of the meetings of the foreign ministers of the two countries.

At the same time the head of the Japanese Government practically agreed with Zhao Ziyang on the issue of so-called Soviet menace and repeated groundless territorial claims on the Soviet Union. Now this gives us reason to think that despite certain differences of opinion the two countries might expand cooperation in pursuing an anti-Soviet policy.

The situation in Southeast Asia was another important item on the agenda. The prime ministers and foreign ministers of the two countries demonstrated exceptional unanimity of opinion. They agreed to promote the formation of a so-called coalition government of the three reactionary Khmer groups in emigration. Thus Japan and China voiced their intention to continue interference in the internal affairs of Kampuchea, increasing the instability and tension in the region. The Chinese side spoke of supporting the Pol Pot clique, which ordered the murder of 3 million Kampuchians.

The foreign ministers of Japan and China, who met at the same time as the prime ministers, discussed the problem of disarmament. China turned down the request of the Japanese side to sign the Nonproliferation Treaty. Huang Hua made it clear that, at least at present, China is reluctant to make the slightest contribution to disarmament and intends to continue its military preparations. Nevertheless, the second day of the talks Prime Minister Suzuki promised to expand economic cooperation with China and increase assistance in modernizing the Chinese economy. The program of four modernizations is aimed at modernizing the armed forces of China. It is clear that further cooperation between the two countries might undermine peace and security in Asia.

U.S. ARTICLE ON USSR-JAPANESE COOPERATION VIEWED

LD011450 Moscow TASS in English 1432 GMT 1 Jun 82

["Washington's Pressure" -- TASS headline; by TASS political news analyst Askold Biyukov]

[Text] Moscow, 1 Jun, TASS -- As a conference of leaders of seven capitalist countries in Versailles is drawing nearer, the tougher becomes Washington's attitude to its partners and allies. "To press the Russians", "to tighten the nuts" -- this is the keynote of speeches by Washington's emissaries who are trying to make West European countries and Japan give up development of mutually beneficial trade and economic links with the USSR and other socialist countries.

The language of the American press, engaged in the propaganda build-up of Washington's positions before the Versailles meeting, is even more slashing. A typical example in this sense is an article in the New York TIMES by the notorious obscurantist William Safire. You see, he made "a discovery". He managed to guess a "certain economic-political strategy" which the USSR carries into life, seeking to make those who live on its eastern and western frontiers dependent on its energy.

The author asserts that there is a certain scheme of actions of the Russians, aiming at turning industrial Western countries and Japan into "economic dominions." Obvious is the analogy between the Russian "gas deal" in Western Europe and the Russian "oil and gas deal" with Japan, he writes. One should like to say in this connection: poor industrial Western countries, which were unable, as Safire was, to guess "the Russians' general plan" and to go back on its realization in good time. But, as a result, "the construction of a Siberian gas pipeline is under construction in Europe at a rapid pace," and, according to the "latest estimates of the American intelligence" the Europeans will be able to meet their requirements in natural gas up to 40 percent, and this means (the author did not mention that, it is true), to substantially reduce their dependence on oil which is supplied to them by U.S. oil monopolies. As a result, he continues, the Russian-Japanese project of development of the Sakhalin oil is successfully under way in the Pacific, and the Japanese will receive during ten years half of the extracted oil at a price 8 percent lower than that by which Japan buys Persian Gulf oil (from the same American oil monopolies).

Such prospects obviously exasperate the author of the article and those whom he echoes. Greedy Japanese, he warns, might be losers in the deal because of which they "found themselves in the power of the Russians." "For the Japanese the Sakhalin project is a trap;" and then direct threats are made: We should show to the Japanese... We should show to the Europeans... We should show to the Russians...etc.

The only thing the author of the article refrains to do is that he declines to give a frank piece of advice to the West Europeans and the Japanese to stay fully dependent on American oil and other monopolies which supply them with energy carriers and which wax fat on this business. But exactly such a recommendation follows from the text of the article.

And how do they in the countries of the "seven" receive such pieces of advice? Here are just two pronouncements in this connection. The FRG Chancellor Helmut Schmidt: "Economic cooperation with East European neighbours cannot be turned into some political instrument or a tap that could be opened or closed, depending on the situation." President of France Francois Mitterrand: "We shall not allow other countries to control our relations."

From these pronouncements it is obvious: What is good for monopolies is not always good for their allies and partners. The latter can well stand for their interests. They are obviously unwilling to be deprived of the privileges in trade and cooperation with the USSR, and other socialist countries, to be deprived of benefits which come from the international division of labor, the benefits which, by the way, the United States itself uses.

SOUTH KOREAN UPRISING ANNIVERSARY OBSERVED

SK261424 Moscow in Korean to Korea 0930 GMT 24 May 82

[Station commentator Mikhaylov: "Struggle Continues"]

[Text] An antigovernment struggle, which was staged in May 1980, reached its peak in Kwangju. Foreign correspondents, who witnessed the incident, said that about 800,000 citizens participated in the uprising.

The uprisers demanded that society be reformed in a democratic way and cooperation be materialized in all sectors. They also called for overthrowing reactionary generals and improving the people's miserable life.

Embarrassed by the development of this incident, the Seoul authorities, to prevent the spread of the uprising to other areas in South Korea, brutally suppressed the patriotic uprisers by mobilizing armed forces with the permission of Washington. Hundreds of progressive figures, including the dissidents' leader Kim Tae-chung, were tried by courtmartial on charges of plotting antinational sedition.

Many were sentenced to death; newspapers and publishing companies opposed to the Chon Tu-hwan regime were forced to close; hundreds of democratic journalists, figures and officers were fired. This was aimed at paralyzing the dissident forces of South Korea which struggled to make the country's political and social life sound, to reunify the two Koreas as one and force the U.S. troops to withdraw from South Korea.

However, the Blue House's plan did not work. As time passes, the people's sentiment against Chon Tu-hwan's massacre of Kwangju residents, his suppression of democratic rights and freedom and continuous tyranny is growing stronger among the South Korean people.

Now, Seoul is in a situation in which it cannot ignore the opinion of the world's progressive circles which denounced the South Korean military regime. For this reason, the Seoul rulers are distorting the reality of South Korea, saying that a democratic order has been created since the Kwangju incident. This is propaganda to conceal the political and moral crimes committed by their regime. For example, they adopted a new constitution. The constitution inherited the antipopular nature of the past constitution. They also held presidential elections whose scenario had been written by Chon Tu-hwan himself.

In addition, they formed the Council for National Reunification. The South Korean rulers are babbling that the council is an example of a Korean-type democracy and represents the people's will.

Who believes that there is freedom of speech in South Korea -- a model police state? Foreign observers say that every one who opposes the policy of the Seoul regime is black-listed and are suffering all kinds of suppression.

In South Korea, thousands of conscientious people have been arrested and the political activities of the dissident forces are banned. The attempt of the Seoul authorities to cause confusion will not work.

Two year ago the streets of Kwangju and other South Korean cities were soaked with the blood of patriots. However, the peace-loving spirit of the Kwangju uprising still lives. This is shown by the recent struggles waged by the students of the South Korean universities, including Seoul National University, who called for the resignation of the reactionary regime headed by Chon Tu-hwan. Also, the struggle of other people of various social segments reflects this.

The South Korean people's struggle is enjoying support from all the world's conscientious people.

KUZNETSOV RECEIVES KAMPUCHEA'S CHEA SIM

LD022028 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 2 Jun 82

[Text] Comrade Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, received in the Kremlin today the Kampuchean National Assembly delegation headed by Chea Sim, member of the Kampuchea People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee Politburo, chairman of the National Assembly, and chairman of the Council of the Kampuchean National United Front for National Salvation.

Comrade Kuznetsov noted the beneficial development of Soviet-Kampuchean relations and our country's invariable support for the Kampuchean people. Chea Sim thanked the CPSU and the Soviet people for their constant effective aid to his country. The guest appraised highly the USSR's new foreign policy initiatives aimed at averting war.

The Kampuchean delegation's official friendly visit to the USSR has now concluded.

U.S. MILITARY PLANS IN MICRONESIA VIEWED

LD292108 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1631 GMT 29 May 82

["IZVESTIYA: The 'Quiet' Annexation" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 29 May (TASS) -- The White House's plans to "upgrade" Western Europe's armaments, to deploy medium-range nuclear weapons -- the new Pershing II missiles and cruise missiles as well as such a monstrous means of destruction as neutron weapons -- in Europe, have come up against a strong protest campaign, IZVESTIYA writes. If Washington has learned any lessons from this clearly negative reaction by world opinion to the sinister designs of the United States, they are traditionally idiosyncratic ones, the newspaper points out: While going in for fresh military adventures, the American administration merely intensifies the propaganda smokescreen concealing its real intentions.

One need only look at the U.S. expansionist actions in the Pacific Ocean, the article notes. The United States is taking more and more new steps to extend and strengthen its positions in this strategically important region, drawing up plans as dangerous as those it has for Western Europe.

"Even from the meager accounts published in the American press one can see the broad nature which U.S. activities aimed at the militarization of Micronesia have assumed."

The article stresses the rate of the population of these islands, which the tourist brochures try to make look like some kind of heavenly spot, has been a tragic one: The Pentagon has engaged in genuinely feverish activity to militarize this area. Airports and ranges are being built all over the place, military bases are being set up and weapon arsenals being created. The construction of extensive Pentagon military installations on the territory of these islands is planned. In Belau, in particular, the construction of a base for Trident nuclear submarines and of military airports is planned.

This "heavenly spot," Micronesia, despite the will of the islanders populating it, IZVESTIYA sums up, is bristling with American missiles. It is becoming another strong point of the "global strategy" of the United States. As with all the other American bases in the Pacific and Indian Oceans, the new strong point is aimed not least at the developing countries.

"The peoples of our earth need peace. Continents and oceans do not need to be militarized but to be freed from the scourge of tension whipped up on the shores of the Potomac."

CONTINUING REPORTAGE ON HUSAK OFFICIAL VISIT

Wreath Laying Ceremony

OW030302 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1030 GMT 2 Jun 82

[From the Vremya program]

[Text] Today Gustav Husak and other members of his delegation visited the Vladimir Ilich Lenin Mausoleum and laid a wreath. They observed a minute of silence to honor the memory of the creator of the CPSU and founder of the world's first socialist state.

The Czechoslovak comrades paid profound tribute to Soviet troops who fell in the struggle against fascism, for the freedom of their motherland and for happiness and peace on earth. They laid a wreath at the grave of the unknown soldier at the Kremlin wall. The guests were accompanied by Comrades Rusakov, Koshoyev, Talyzin and other officials.

Today at the Great Kremlin Palace Gustav Husak was also introduced to the heads of diplomatic missions accredited to the Soviet Union. The ambassadors and charges d'affaires ad interim were introduced by Comrade Nikiforov.

Brezhnev Speech at Dinner

LD021622 Moscow TASS in English 1607 GMT 2 Jun 82

["Leonid Brezhnev's Speech at Kremlin Dinner" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 2 Jun, TASS -- Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, spoke at a Kremlin dinner today held in honour of the party and government delegation of Czechoslovakia headed by Gustav Husak, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, president of Czechoslovakia.

Addressing Gustav Husak and other Czechoslovak guests Leonid Brezhnev said:

"It is with love and warmth that Moscow, the entire country welcomed the party and government delegation of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic.

"We are happy at the opportunity to accord hospitality and express our deep respect to the tested leader of Czechoslovak Communists, president of the republic, our friend Gustav Husak and other prominent Czechoslovak leaders. From the bottom of our hearts we say: Welcome!

"For a long time already Soviet-Czechoslovak cooperation is of a large-scale and intensive nature. Live contacts are maintained between the central committees of our parties and local party bodies. Altogether in questions of politics we speak the same language and operate in the same key."

"Trade turnover is growing year after year. We are supplying each other with thousands of types of output -- from computers, and rolling mills to consumer goods.

"The ties in the field of culture are of an extensive and regular nature. They have become an inalienable part of the spiritual life of our peoples.

"In conditions of such scopeful ties it is especially important to hold periodically a sort of general survey of our common work. I think the comrades will agree with me that the present visit by the Czechoslovak friends has become such a general survey.

"It gave us an excellent possibility to assess our accomplishments, to see new fields of cooperation, and to take a critical look at areas where we still do not have the necessary results.

"Among tasks of an economic nature -- and both you and we have big plans -- I would single out two. The first is the acceleration of scientific and technological progress, and the second is cooperation, the development of direct ties between branches of industry and individual enterprises."

"Our departments, scientific establishments and, of course, the CMEA bodies should tackle the solution of these tasks with greater energy and propose new forms of cooperation. We already have an impressive experience of cooperation, including such an advanced branch as atomic power generation. There also exists experience of jointly solving scientific-technical tasks."

"I am convinced that if our countries jointly engage in the development of the vanguard branches of science and technology, for instance electronic technology, the production of robots, the results will be impressive."

"In the political field we and our Czechoslovak friends intend to show concern first of all for the further strengthening of ties between the CPSU and the CPCZ. It is exactly to Communists that not only the role of organisers but also of innovators belongs in the deepening of the fraternal relations of our peoples."

"In international affairs the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia together with other fraternal countries are persistently searching for ways of strengthening peace and eliminating seats of war danger. Impasses in the international arena do not appear of themselves. They are created artificially. This can be said practically about all conflict situations and unsolved problems. Standing behind them in the final count are selfish imperialist interests, chauvinism, the refusal to take into account the general situation in the nuclear epoch."

"Political wisdom today is in pressing with persistence and patience by joint efforts for the solution of problems which are fraught with a threat to universal peace. And, of course, it is especially important to take out of the impasse the most urgent problem of our time -- that of reversing the arms race and of disarmament."

[Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 1630 GMT on 2 June carries a report of this address by Brezhnev. In the last sentence of the preceding paragraph, Moscow Domestic Service substitutes the word "reducing" for "reversing."]

"What sense is there in acquiring ever new possibilities of destroying one another? It is time to stop. This implies something greater than sense of measure. For in the final count the future of mankind is involved!"

"We are prepared honestly to traverse our half of the road and are trying to make it easier for the other side to make the correct choice. Directed at this are such of our measures as the moratorium on the deployment of medium-range nuclear weapons in the European part of the USSR and the presently conducted reduction of these weapons."

"I would like to believe that our restraint, our constructive steps will induce the U.S. administration to plant its feet on the ground of political realism and approach with a greater sense of responsibility the problem of limiting and reducing armaments. This would be in line with the pressing aspirations of the peoples."

"In conclusion I would like to express deep satisfaction with our talks with the Czechoslovak friends. We clearly have good mutual understanding. We are fully resolved to further preserve and strengthen the friendship of our countries and peoples, and we know how to do this."

[Moscow Domestic Service herewith adds the following paragraph:

[I propose a toast to the prosperity and well-being of the fraternal Czechoslovak people, to new successes for Socialist Czechoslovakia, to the indestructible fraternal Soviet-Czechoslovak friendship, to the health of Comrade Husak, the members of the CSSR party-government delegation and all the comrades present here.]

Husak Speech

LD022226 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1630 GMT 2 Jun 82

[Speech by Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of Czechoslovakia, at a 2 June Kremlin dinner held in honor of the Czechoslovak party and government delegation which he is leading on an official visit to the Soviet Union; read by announcer]

[Text] Dear Comrade Brezhnev, respected Soviet friends, comrades: Allow me to give sincere thanks to the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the USSR Council of Ministers for the invitation to our party-government delegation to visit the Soviet Union, for the cordial reception and the great consideration which we have felt from the moment of our arrival in the USSR and for your warm words, dear Leonid Ilich, about our party and the working people of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic. I wish to take the opportunity to convey to you, and through you to all Soviet Communists, the fraternal people of the Soviet Union, a heartfelt comradely greeting from the CPCZ Central Committee, the CSSR Government and from all of the Czechoslovak People.

Every meeting of representatives of our fraternal parties and states gives a new impulse to the development of Czechoslovak-Soviet relations, to mutual cooperation. Our hearts hold the immovable, unforgettable impressions of the visit to Czechoslovakia by Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev at the head of a USSR party-government delegation 4 years ago and his participation in the work of the 16th CPCZ Congress last year. We highly evaluate the great attention which you, Leonid Ilich, give to all aspects of Czechoslovak-Soviet friendship and cooperation, which is developing successfully for the good of the people of both countries on the basis of the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance between the CSSR and the USSR, signed in May 1970.

I would like to express great satisfaction at the fact that our delegation has been given the opportunity to meet again with Soviet leaders, to become acquainted with the new achievements of the Soviet Union. It is all the more important that our visit is taking place in the year when the Soviet people and with them all of progressive mankind are observing the 65th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution and the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR. These events marked the historic landmarks of the 20th century, having had an influence upon the destinies of our peoples. Together with you, we are sincerely happy at the success achieved on the triumphant revolutionary path begun by the Great October. We highly evaluate the heroic struggle, the selfless constructive labor of Soviet Communists and the people of your country who, under the leadership of the Leninist Communist Party and in difficult conditions of struggle against the reactionary forces of the entire world, have been successful in defending the cause of the revolution, in constructing for the first time in the history of mankind a developed socialist society, and in embarking on the construction of communism.

At the present time, the Soviet Union is achieving new victories in the struggle for the consistent implementation of the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the tasks of the 11th 5-Year Plan of economic and social development. The successes of the Soviet people convincingly demonstrate the advantages of socialism, the only social system capable of successfully resolving the problems which stand before mankind at the present stage of development, of ensuring peaceful life and more and more satisfaction of the growing needs of the working people. The successes of the constructive and creative labor of the Soviet people are for us an inexhaustible source of experience and inspiration.

Comrades, our party and the entire Czechoslovak people are making great efforts to fulfill the program of further economic and social development of a socialist society, in accordance with the decisions of the 16th CPCZ Congress. Before us stand responsible tasks that have to be resolved in complex external conditions and in internal conditions that are making increasingly great demands on us. By concentrating upon them the main attention of party and state organs and public organizations, we proceed from the fact that the policy of the CPCZ whose main aim and tasks are the creation of more and more favorable living conditions for the widest sections of our people, enjoys the full support of the working people.

Exceptionally important for us too is the fact that in the course of implementing it, we can rely upon the support and steadily deepening cooperation of the Soviet Union and on the interaction of the member-states of the Warsaw Treaty and the CEMA.

During the course of today's talks, which have taken place in an atmosphere of full mutual understanding, which is traditional for our relations, there has once more been a confirmation of full unity of views and positions on all questions discussed. Both delegations stressed their determination to continue to deepen and extend Czechoslovak-Soviet cooperation in all fields. The congress of our fraternal parties last year showed that for this there are great possibilities and the necessary conditions. We have every reason to say that Czechoslovak-Soviet relations rest on the tested principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism, on the community of aims of our peoples in the construction of socialism and communism, in the struggle for peace and social progress, that these relations express the truly durable union of equal states and are characterized by sincere friendship of millions of working people of our countries. The durable basis of these relations is the militant union of the CPCZ and the CPSU. Our fraternal parties and their Central Committees are united by a full unity of opinions, deep respect and mutual trust, which has a beneficial influence on all other fields of our mutual relations. We assure you, dear Soviet friends, that we will continue to strengthen and develop these durable links between our parties and states in accordance with the aspiration and vital interests of our people.

Czechoslovak-Soviet economic, scientific and technical cooperation is developing successfully. Trade turnover between the two countries is growing. We attach great significance to the coordination of national economic plans and consistent implementation of the long-term program of specialization and coordination of production between the CSSR and the USSR for the period up to 1990. We see in the strengthening of bilateral economic relations, the deepening of international socialist economic integration and coordination of the socialist countries' economic policy the cost-efficient way of ensuring fulfillment of the tasks set by our party's congress. In the field of ideology and culture, between public organizations, oblasts, collectives, schools and establishments there is also a deepening of sincere, fraternal friendship and mutual cooperation.

Dear comrades, construction of a socialist and communist society in our countries is inseparably linked with the struggle to preserve peace throughout the world. The CPCZ is giving a great deal of attention to providing peaceful conditions of life and labor for our people. A durable guarantee, confidence and hope for the future is given to us by the consistent peace-loving policy of the Soviet Union, the growing might of socialism and its influence on the development of events in the world.

At a time when the most reactionary forces of imperialism, and above all the United States of America, are trying to reduce to nothing the positive achievements in international relations, we, together with you, stand firmly on the side of forces which decisively come out against heightening international tension, against all steps which increase the danger of an outbreak of armed world conflict. We are convinced that at present mankind has no more urgent task than the fight to safeguard peace and for disarmament. Therefore our party and all Czechoslovak people fully support the peace-loving policy of the USSR, confirmed anew at the 26th CPSU Congress, and the peace initiatives contained in the speeches of that tireless and resolute fighter for peace and international detente, Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev.

Side by side with the Soviet Union, in firm alliance with the countries of the socialist community, we shall make our contribution to the joint struggle to safeguard peace and to avert the military threat. We shall continue to follow this path.

Allow me, dear comrades, to propose a toast to further consolidation of the indestructible friendship, alliance and cooperation between the peoples of Czechoslovakia and the Soviet Union, to new successes for the Leninist CPSU and its Central Committee, to further success of the fraternal Soviet people in the cause of implementing the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress, to the health of our great friend, Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; to your health, dear friends!

Leaders at Dinner

LD021612 Moscow TASS in English 1603 GMT 2 Jun 82

[Text] Moscow, 2 Jun, TASS -- The CPSU Central Committee, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR and the Government of the USSR today held a dinner in the Great Kremlin Palace in honour of the party and government delegation of Czechoslovakia headed by the General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, President of Czechoslovakia Gustav Husak.

Present at the dinner from the Soviet side were Leonid Brezhnev, Yuriy Andropov, Mikhail Gorbachev, Viktor Grishin, Andrey Gromyko, Andrey Kirilenko, Arvid Pelshe, Nikolay Tikhonov, Dmitriy Ustinov, Konstantin Chernenko, Vladimir Dolgikh, Vasily Kuznetsov, Boris Ponomarev, Mikhail Solomentsev, Mikhail Zimyanin, Ivan Kapitonov, Konstantin Rusakov, vice presidents of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, deputy chairmen of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, ministers of the USSR, chairmen of state committees of the USSR and other officials.

The General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev made a speech at the dinner, Gustav Husak made a speech in reply. The speeches by Leonid Brezhnev and Gustav Husak were heard with much attention and received with prolonged applause. The dinner passed in a warm, friendly atmosphere.

Chernenko Receives Award

LD021444 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 2 Jun 82

[Text] In the Kremlin today Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the CSSR, presented the Klement Gottwald Order, the CSSR's highest state award, to Comrade Chernenko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, in the presence of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

The award presentation was attended on the Soviet side by Comrades Tikhonov, Gromyko, Kuznetsov, Rusakov, and other officials, and on the Czechoslovak side by Comrades Strougal, Bilak, Indra, Korcak, Lenart, and other members of the CSSR party-government delegation.

Presenting the order, Comrade Husak noted that Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko has been given this award for his great services in strengthening Soviet-Czechoslovak friendship and developing all-round cooperation between the CPSU and CPCZ and between the two countries and peoples.

In his reply, Comrade Chernenko expressed profound gratitude, and said: To receive such a lofty award from a country which is our friend is a great honor for every Communist, and, he continued, I attribute this lofty award, this high honor, primarily to the CPSU, of which I have long been a member. I attribute it to the Central Committee of our party, to the great internationalist and great friend of the Czechoslovak people, the outstanding leader of the CPSU and Soviet state, Leonid Ilich Brezhnev.

Those present warmly congratulated Comrade Chernenko on the high award, and wished him great success in work for the good of the CPSU and the Soviet state.

Husak Awarded Medal

LD030920 Moscow TASS in English 0915 GMT 3 Jun 82

[Text] Moscow, 3 Jun, TASS -- The Karl Marx Gold Medal for 1981 was today presented to Gustav Husak, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, president of Czechoslovakia.

He has been decorated with this top award of the USSR Academy of Sciences for his outstanding services in the development of Marxist-Leninist science and in the elaboration of the problems of socialist construction.

The medal was presented to Gustav Husak by Anatoliy Aleksandrov, president of the USSR Academy of Sciences. Congratulating Gustav Husak on the high award, he said: "The awarding of the Karl Marx Gold Medal to you is the recognition of your outstanding services in the elaboration of theoretical and practical problems of socialist construction, topical matters of international development, and the strengthening of the socialist community".

Gustav Husak warmly thanked the Presidium of the USSR Academy of Sciences for the high appraisal of his work. I regard the award, he said, as the recognition of the collective contribution by the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia and its Central Committee to the development of the revolutionary theory of scientific communism, to the practice of the building of the socialist society in Czechoslovakia, and as a manifestation of the sentiments of friendship, alliance, and relations of fraternal cooperation between the Czechoslovak and Soviet peoples.

The Karl Marx Gold Medal was instituted by the Academy of Sciences in 1969. It is awarded once in two years to one Soviet and one foreign scientist or public figure. Leonid Brezhnev, Mikhail Suslov, Jacques Duclos, and other prominent public and political figures of the world were awarded the medal in past years.

Mikhail Zimyanin, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, members of the Czechoslovak party-and-government delegation, and prominent scientists were present during the presentation of the award to Gustav Husak at a meeting of the presidium of the USSR Academy of Sciences.

Space Center Visit

LD022046 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 2 Jun 82

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] Today the Czechoslovak party and government delegation led by Comrade Husak visited the space mission control center in Moskovskaya Oblast. The guests visited the rooms where the scientific complex Salyut-7-Soyuz-T-5-Progress-13 is controlled from.

Departure for Ulyanovsk

LD030906 Moscow TASS in English 0900 GMT 3 Jun 82

[Text] Moscow, 3 Jun, TASS — The party-and-government delegation of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, led by Gustav Husak, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, president of Czechoslovakia, left here for Ulyanovsk today. The delegation is in the Soviet Union since Tuesday on an official friendly visit at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee, the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the Council of Ministers of the USSR.

At Vnukovo Airport Gustav Husak and the delegation members were seen off by Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet; Nikolay Tikhonov, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR; Andrey Gromyko, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, minister of foreign affairs of the USSR; Konstantin Chernenko, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Vasilii Kuznetsov, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, first vice president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet; Mikhail Solomentsev, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Russian Federation; and by other officials.

PASTUKHOV ADDRESSES BULGARIAN YOUTH FORUM

PM021011 Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 26 May 82 p 3

[Correspondent E. Zorinyants dispatch: "Achieving Great Things"]

[Excerpts] The Bulgarian capital is unusually beautiful in its colorful spring apparel. The scarlet badge of the Dimitrov Communist Youth Union, (DKMS) which Sofia has donned for the Festival of Youth -- the forum of the country's Communist Youth Union which opens today -- especially suits Bulgaria's capital.

The audience warmly greeted the speech by B.N. Pastukhov, leader of the Lenin Komsomol delegation and first secretary of the Komsomol Central Committee.

"A feeling of special spiritual affinity and warmth," B.N. Pastukhov said, "is experienced by every Soviet person who sets foot in beautiful Bulgaria. Selfless fraternal friendship and unity of views and desires firmly link our peoples. Our friendship has withstood the test of time, it has a remarkable past and a still more splendid future!"

The DKMS Central Committee report and the delegates' speeches call up the broad panorama of patriotic achievements of the Bulgarian Young Communists and young men and women and convincingly attest to the high prestige of the DKMS and its confident advance under the leadership of its senior comrades, the Bulgarian Communists. The 14th DKMS Congress, Comrade B.N. Pastukhov noted, is being held on the eve of a portentous event -- the centenary of the birth of that great son of the Bulgarian people, that outstanding Leninist revolutionary, Georgi Dimitrov. The memory of the man, whose name the Bulgarian Communist Youth Union bears, is dear to the Soviet people. It lives on not just in the names of streets and squares, cities and settlements, enterprises and ships, but also in the hearts of the Soviet people, and of our youth as a symbol of courage and steadfastness, selfless devotion to the ideals of communism and as a symbol of Soviet-Bulgarian friendship.

The 26th CPSU Congress and the 12th BCP Congress confirmed with new force that the Soviet Union and Bulgaria together with the other socialist countries are confidently following a common path and are guided by the same ideals. Soviet-Bulgarian cooperation has acquired a multifaceted and exceptionally broad character, complete mutual understanding and support, a joint search for ways to resolve topical tasks of the communist education of youth and a sincere interest in each other's successes -- all this fills the cooperation between the Komsomol and the DKMS with lofty meaning and makes it a genuine model for relations between youth unions of the socialist community countries.

Comrade B.N. Pastukhov told those assembled about the work of the 19th Komsomol Congress and the CPSU Central Committee plenum which has just been held. In response to Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's appeal that every sector where there are Komsomol members be regarded as a forward line, the mass patriotic movement entitled "Shock Labor, Knowledge, Initiative and Creativity of Young People for the 11th 5-Year Plan!" is being developed more broadly.

This year the Soviet people will solemnly celebrate the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR. By making a profound study of the history of the socialist motherland, Soviet young people become convinced that in those heroic years a path equivalent to centuries has traveled! The sociopolitical and ideological unity of our society is indestructible. The Soviet people's cohesion around the CPSU is monolithic. We will continue, Comrade B.N. Pastukhov said, to foster in every young person the proud feeling of belonging to the united Soviet family and a profound responsibility for the historic destiny of socialism.

The delegates of the 19th Komsomol Congress and all Soviet youth greeted with tremendous enthusiasm the new peace initiatives which Comrade L.I. Brezhnev launched at the congress. The words of that outstanding standard bearer of peace, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, which were addressed to young people -- "Peace is not a gift from heaven, its preservation and consolidation require daily hard struggle" -- arouse the fervent determination to fight still more actively for peace.

The 19th Komsomol Congress unanimously adopted an appeal to world youth, the concluding words of which I would like to reiterate from this lofty platform: "We call on young people of all countries to resolutely rebuff the intrigues of militarism; increase efforts in the struggle to end the arms race; eliminate the threat of nuclear war. May the anti-militarist unity of the planet's young people strengthen! Let us prevent the world from being blown up!" Soon the world will be celebrating the 40th anniversary of the victory over Hitler's fascism, to which victory the Soviet people made a decisive contribution. At the 19th Komsomol Congress and in the fraternal youth unions, the initiative of the Dimitrov Communist Youth Union to conduct a relay of patriotic acts under the title "Memory" in honor of the 40th anniversary of the victory -- found broad support. We are confident, Comrade B.N. Pastukhov said, that participation in the relay will constitute splendid schooling in international brotherhood and selfless devotion to the great ideals of communism.

SOVIET-BULGARIAN MEETING ON ENVIRONMENT HELD

PM011509 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 May 82 p 4

[TASS report: "Exchange of Opinions"]

[Text] On 25 May G.I. Marchuk, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Committee for Science and Technology, received G.P. Pavlov, chairman of the Bulgarian Council of Ministers Committee for the Protection of the Environment. There was an exchange of opinions on questions of further cooperation in the sphere of environmental conservation. Taking part in the talk was Yu.A. Izrael, chairman of the State Committee for Hydrometeorology and Environmental Control.

ZIMYANIN ATTENDS TALK ON BULGARIA'S DIMITROV

LD012214 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 1 Jun 82

[Excerpts] A scientific-theoretical conference devoted to the 100th anniversary of the birth of Georgi Dimitrov, outstanding figure of the Bulgarian and international communist and workers' movement, has opened in Moscow. Taking part in the conference are Zimyanin, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Zhulev, Bulgarian ambassador to the USSR; responsible workers of the CPSU Central Committee and Soviet and Bulgarian scientists.

DEMICHEV MEETS WITH BULGARIA'S YORDANOV

PM020821 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 May 82 p 5

[TASS report under the general heading "Meetings, Conversations"]

[Text] On 26 May P.N. Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of culture, received G. Yordanov, candidate member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the Bulgarian Culture Committee, who heads the delegation at the days of Bulgarian culture in our country, and had a talk with him which proceeded in an atmosphere of fraternal friendship and cordiality.

CORRECTION TO REPORT ON BREZHNEV-HUSAK TALKS

The following corrections should be made to the item subtitled "Talks Commence" on the Husak visit to the USSR in the 2 June Soviet Union, page F 2:

Paragraph three, line two, the reference to Bilak should read: ...Comrade Bilak, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee.... [supplying dropped line]

Same paragraph, line four, the reference to Korcak should read: ...Comrade Korcak, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the CSR Government.... [changing "CSSR" to "CSR"]

COMMENTARY ON REAGAN'S W. EUROPE VISIT

Tuesday's Press Interview

LD020802 Moscow World Service in English 0700 GMT 2 Jun 82

[Text] President Reagan answered questions put to him by correspondents of Britain, France and the Federal Republic of Germany on Tuesday and today he begins his trip to Western Europe. The President asserted that he does not want a return to the cold war and that the main objective of his policy is to prevent a war. On the other hand, President Reagan in his usual manner claimed that the threat to relaxation of tension allegedly comes from the Soviet Union and in that connection he said that he will be seeking the support of the allies as regards the policy of economic pressure on the Soviet Union. The President also spoke about, as he put it, his differences with the participants in the strong antiwar movement which began in recent weeks in the United States, and in Europe. During his visit to Bonn alone, some 200,000 people are expected to take part in a demonstration against the militaristic course of the United States, including the plans to deploy new American nuclear missiles in Europe.

TASS Views Economic Issues

LD021756 Moscow TASS in English 1721 GMT 2 Jun 82

[Text] Washington, 2 Jun, TASS -- Ronald Reagan today left on a ten-day visit to Western Europe. Addressing newsmen before his departure, he admitted that the meeting in Versailles was to be held at a moment when the United States and other Western countries were experiencing serious economic difficulties. Throughout the last decade, he said, the United States was experiencing economic stagnation, low levels of labour productivity and capital investments and vulnerability in the energy field. He said all countries of the West were experiencing the longest period of inflation in world history.

The President stressed that he would press for the economic policy of Western countries to move in one direction. Observers assessed this statement as Washington's confirmation of its intention to further pursue a policy that would serve first of all the interests of the United States to the detriment of other countries of the West.

Characterizing the foreign policy of his administration as a whole, President Reagan stressed that it was directed at restoring American might. He also repeated Washington's claims to a "leading role" in the Western world.

Stand on 'Economic Weapon' Hit

LD021754 Moscow TASS in English 1740 GMT 2 Jun 82

[Text] Washington, 2 Jun, TASS -- U.S. President Reagan made a number of statements on the eve of the Versailles meeting of the leaders of the capitalist world's seven major industrialized powers. He made no bones about admitting that he is going to use the summit to pressure the allies into curtailing mutually beneficial East-West business cooperation and using trade as an economic weapon against the USSR and other socialist countries. Speaking in an interview with a group of West German television reporters, Ronald Reagan set forth Washington's plans towards slashing trade and limiting loans and credits, which in actual fact are a blow to the interests of the Western countries themselves. One of the major objectives of these plans is to weaken the United States' principal competitors.

It is clear from Ronald Reagan's pronouncements that he is going to use usual commercial operations for what amounts to political blackmail and pressure. As far as the attempts of the United States and some of its partners to arrogate the right to impose embargoes, boycotts and sanctions is concerned, they wreak havoc on international economic relations and can at any moment be used against any state, which was graphically proved by the Anglo-Argentine conflict.

It also became obvious from the U.S. President's statements that he is going to make extensive use in the course of his West European tour of the peace-making rhetoric in a bid to confuse the West Europeans with a show of "peaceableness."

The U.S. press points out that these statements directly contradict what Ronald Reagan has said about his willingness to go into talks and improve relations with the Soviet Union. The President, it appears, has forgotten that the methods of pressure and blackmail have never worked in talks with the USSR. His statements are out of line with the interests of peace and fail to make for growing understanding between states. This position is not one of realism.

The U.S. administration's stance on the eve of the Versailles summit has caused irritation in West European capitals, which found vent not only in press comments but also in the statements of officials.

According to the Boston GLOBE, many influential Europeans are extremely annoyed by U.S. attempts to sacrifice the economic interests of its partners to the policy it is pursuing.

L'HUMANITE says the United States is after a three-pronged goal at Versailles, by seeking to secure support to its aggressive policy against socialist countries, to slow down the development of the West European states for which continuing economic exchanges mean the opening of thousands of new jobs and a more favorable balance of trade, and to impede the economic growth of the countries of the socialist community.

The Japanese are also worried. Thus, MAINICHI warns that Washington's policy of the arms race and its attempts to interfere with the normal development of East-West trade exacerbate the crisis of the world capitalist economy. Japan, the newspaper emphasizes, should stop following the wake of U.S. policy and assume an independent position.

TASS ON U.S. BID TO RESTRICT ALLIES' TRADE

LD022334 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1830 GMT 2 Jun 82

["Competition -- At the Expense of the Partners" -- TASS headline; by TASS commentator Nikolay Sergeyev]

[Text] Moscow, 2 Jun (TASS) -- On Friday the heads of state and government of the leading capitalist countries will sit down at the negotiating table for the eighth time. They will be discussing the same old problem: how to ease the grip of the crisis afflicting the capitalist world. When the first "anticrisis" forum was held 7 years ago, the participants, headed by the United States, solemnly swore that they would act together in the "overall interest." A declaration adopted at that time said the countries would not resort to measures "to settle their own problems at the expense of other countries." Furthermore, the participants promised to promote the development of international cooperation and constructive dialogue between all countries, regardless of differences in their political and social systems, and in this they displayed a certain sense of realism.

Not a trace remains of these good intentions and solemn assurances. The rival partners have remained true to the principle: "Charity begins at home" Throughout the second half of the 1970s the United States, the countries of West Europe and Japan ignored each other's interests and established all kinds of barriers to protect their markets and the interests of their monopolies.

The United States has acted especially vigorously. Not confining itself to traditional protectionist measures, it has persistently demanded that its partners on the other side of the Atlantic "voluntarily" restrict the sale of their products on the U.S. market.

At the same time U.S. capital has greatly expanded its holdings in West Europe, putting a squeeze on national industry, which is already weakened by the crisis. From 1976 to 1980 the investments of U.S. monopolies in West Europe almost doubled and reached the gigantic figure of \$96 billion. During this period their officially disclosed revenues alone increased from \$6-16 billion. Their profitability rose from 12 to 18 percent. The sale of products made by subsidiaries of U.S. corporations in West Europe is already three times as great as U.S. exports to West Europe.

The United States now intends to foist further restrictions on its partners, notably in trade with the socialist countries. It goes without saying that this discriminatory policy in trade and economic relations with the socialist countries will exacerbate the difficulties being experienced by the West European countries and undermine their ability to compete with powerful U.S. monopolies.

It is worth recalling that the growth in foreign trade among the capitalist countries slowed down abruptly toward the end of the 1970s. In 1981 it ceased. This year a reduction is expected, the new round of "anticrisis" forums among the "seven" is opening in an atmosphere of acute contradictions and further attempts by some participants to solve their problems at the expense of the others, using the imaginary "Soviet threat" as one excuse.

MATERIAL ON USSR-FRG TREATY ANNIVERSARY

PRAVDA Interviews Brandt

LD021440 Moscow TASS in English 1426 GMT 2 Jun 82

[Text] Moscow, 2 Jun, TASS -- The newspaper PRAVDA in its June 3 issue publishes an interview given by Chairman of the Social Democratic Party of Germany Willy Brandt to NOVOSTI press agency in connexion with the 10th anniversary of entering into force of treaty between the USSR and West Germany which was signed on August 12, 1970.

NOVOSTI: Mr Brandt, you stood at the sources of the Moscow treaty, what could you say about its importance now, 12 years after?

Brandt: The Moscow treaty has put relations between our countries on a new, good basis. Underlying the treaty was the common conviction that the preservation and strengthening of peace is overriding any divergence in opinion.

Now that 12 years have passed since its entry into force, it is possible to state that it largely promoted European stability. This is of particular importance in crisis international situations like the one we are living through now.

I would like to recall in this context that during our meetings in the 1970s, General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Leonid Brezhnev and I proceeded from the premise that this treaty inaugurates the phase of political detente which would be followed by steps to military detente. However, our expectations have not so far come true. Therefore, we must spare no effort to check the arms race and moreover reverse it as far as possible. Otherwise, the rapid development of military technology may go out of control of policy-makers and plunge all of us into a catastrophe. Special responsibility in this case rests with both world nuclear powers.

So, I hope that after recent statements of President Ronald Reagan and General Secretary Leonid Brezhnev there will begin at last serious talks on all major aspects of military security, talks which could produce concrete results in the foreseeable future. If this does not take place, political detente will be threatened as well.

NOVOSTI: What could you say about the development of political economic and cultural ties between the Soviet Union and West Germany in the passed years?

Brandt: Naturally enough, relations between our states depended and continue to depend on what is called the "common weather in the world." Both states do not live by themselves, not to mention their different size and different allied commitments. Nonetheless, I'm convinced that further development of businesslike cooperation, which has started in some spheres, is in the interests of both West Germany and the Soviet Union.

It should be promoted, and improved wherever possible. Exchange of opinion on major issues should be continued on as regular a basis as possible. In this connection, economic cooperation is assuming special significance. Economic and technical exchange, as well as trade between our two countries have been noticeably extended in the passed years. Both nations have stood to gain from this. The long-term character of our economic relations is a major element of their reliability and stability, which in fact among other things, was reflected in the gas-for-pipes contract, recently signed between the Soviet Union and West European firms.

At the same time, it should be noted that the opportunities which opened in many fields as a result of the signing of the Moscow treaty, are far from being exhausted. This applies, for one, to the sphere of culture, where systematic cooperation is just being launched. Or take the exchange of youth delegations.

Very much can still be done in this sphere. On a par with leaders of youth organizations, as many young men and women as possible should get an opportunity to meet each other.

NOVOSTI: You have met Leonid Brezhnev more than once, and have taken part in top-level talks. How do you assess the importance of these meetings and conversations for normalization of our bilateral relations, and for the strengthening of detente and peaceful cooperation?

Brandt: Personal conversations promote mutual understanding. They can create mutual trust, which is indispensable for any positive development. We know, besides, that detente does not tolerate a stalemate. Politics whose aim is East-West concord and cooperation should receive new impulses all the time.

Talks is the only way we should follow in advancing the policy of overcoming and limiting conflicts, that is the policy of detente. The Federal Republic is trying to make an active contribution to this cause.

This is exactly the reason why it is important in the current hard times for the East and West to invigorate their dialogue. I hope that General Secretary Leonid Brezhnev and President Ronald Reagan will manage to meet in autumn. This summit can make a very important contribution to the preservation of peace all over the world.

Mutual Advantage Stressed

LD022010 Moscow TASS in English 1915 GMT 2 Jun 82

[Text] Moscow, 2 Jun, TASS -- "Time confirmed the viability of the Moscow treaty, its advantage for both sides," IZVESTIYA writes today in connection with the tenth anniversary of the coming into effect of the treaty which, as the newspaper writes, "set the beginning to the normalization of relations of the FRG with the Soviet Union, with other socialist countries and has become an important milestone on the road of the relaxation of tension in Europe."

"The allegations about 'unilateral advantage' of the Soviet Union from the treaty are absurd," the newspaper writes. "Certainly, cooperation with the FRG is profitable for us. It promotes the consolidation of peace in Europe as a whole and makes it possible to solve certain economic tasks. But it would be naive to think that this is a street with one-way traffic. No, the flow of political impulses, of material and spiritual values proceeds in both ways.

"The FRG needs detente and good relations with the USSR no less than we need good relations with the FRG. The FRG's security cannot be ensured only by the participation in the Western alliance."

The article says that by signing the Moscow treaty Bonn lost nothing of what it had and acquired a lot, first of all the trust of its Eastern neighbours. At the same time, IZVESTIYA stresses, "time showed that the effectiveness of the treaty depends on good will of both countries, on their readiness to fill the treaty signed in Moscow with concrete contents. Regrettably, political detente lost momentum of late and there are setbacks in Soviet-West German relations. The shifts now taking place in Bonn's policy cannot but cause concern. NATO's decision to deploy in the FRG U.S. medium-range nuclear missile systems capable of hitting targets deep in the Soviet territory threatens to squander trust for the FRG."

"Indeed, the root of the arising complications is not in the sphere of bilateral relations, but in the growing aggressiveness of the NATO course, in the policy of the present Washington administration. The United States is aggravating on purpose relations with the USSR so as to have a pretext for the implementation of its unprecedented military programs, specifically the plan to deploy medium-range missiles in Europe," the newspaper writes in conclusion.

Bahr Interviewed on TV

LD022138 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 2 Jun 82

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] Tomorrow marks the 10th anniversary of the Moscow treaty which laid the foundations for normalizing and developing relations between the USSR and the FRG. Here is what our correspondent was told during an interview with Egon Bahr, member of the Presidium of the Social-Democratic Party of Germany, who took an active part in the preparation of the agreement's provisions:

[Begin Bahr recording in German with superimposed Russian translation] It is very clear that the Moscow treaty has had considerable effect on the situation in Europe, contributing to the stabilization and normalization of relations between European states. There is also no doubt that it proved itself during the period of difficulties. The treaty is for an indefinite period, and 10 years is a very short period. The agreement is, so to speak, very young. It says the past must not burden future relations between our countries. At the same time, when signing the agreement, the two sides were conscious that it would create a basis for a no less important matter -- namely, for limiting weapons and creating conditions excluding war. The agreement between our two countries must play an important role in dealing with this task. The Moscow treaty, like other agreements with the East, has become an important milestone in the detente process.

[Question] Some say now that detente is dead. What do you think about this?

[Answer] You know, I almost take no part in the argument on this topic, as I am sure -- and life itself will show -- that there can be no peace without detente. I think the task of curbing the arms race, the task of preventing international conflicts, is a task of great importance. What is needed now are concrete steps for limiting weapons. [end recording]

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA VIEWS NATO'S NORDIC POLICY

PM191333 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 13 May 82 p 3

[Article by D. Yershov: "The Shadow of NATO over Northern Europe"]

[Text] In their aggressive plans the Pentagon and NATO headquarters allot a role of some considerable importance to the countries of the bloc's northern flank -- Norway, Denmark and Iceland -- and also to neutral Sweden.

Viewing the territory of these countries as a future theater of hostilities, the North Atlantic bloc command is carrying out broad militarist preparations there.

Back in the sixties the headquarters of U.S. forces in Europe elaborated the so-called "operations plan No 10." According to the plan, the Swedish paper NORRSKENSFLAMMAN wrote, combat would take place on the territory of Finland and Sweden. And recently U.S. Navy Secretary J. Lehman, interviewed by the Finnish paper UUSI SUOMI, spoke candidly of the Norwegian and Baltic Seas as possible "theaters of hostilities" and the territory of Denmark and Norway as a bridgehead for the use of offensive as well as defensive weapons.

Proceeding from this provocative premise, North Atlantic bloc headquarters is intensively "assimilating" northern Europe. Remember the NATO countries' recent large-scale military exercises in northern Norway -- Alloy Express-82. They lasted approximately one month. They involved about 15,000 Norwegian, U.S. FRG, Canadian, British, Dutch and Luxembourg servicemen and aircraft and ships from those states. A central element in the exercises was a landing by a U.S. assault force numbering 1,500 men in Ofotfjord. The progressive Scandinavian press was quick to point out the blatantly provocative nature of the exercises: They were taking place near the border with the USSR, as if stressing NATO command's special attention to the training of forces for combat in an area directly adjacent to the territory of the Soviet Union.

However, NATO's militarist activity in northern Europe is not confined to exercises. In Denmark and Norway a broad program is being rapidly implemented to modernize and build up the armed forces and also to develop the infrastructure in the interests of the bloc as a whole.

Airfields capable of taking heavy aircraft with nuclear weapons on board are being expanded in Norway with which the United States concluded an agreement at the beginning of last year on the deployment on its territory, in Trondelag province, of stockpiles of military hardware intended for U.S. backup units. Improvements are being carried out to the NATO network of radar stations which monitor the sea and air space and also at radio navigation complexes whose prime purpose is to support actions by U.S. missile-carrying submarines. NATO currently has at its disposal in the land of fjords more than 20 airfields, 10 naval bases and other strong points used both by aircraft and by nuclear submarines.

At the same time, the United States, according to the magazine U.S. NEWS AND WORLD REPORT, is busy rearming the Norwegian Army. In particular, deliveries of F-16 fighter-bombers are continuing (Norway is to acquire 72 in all). The United States is also supplying artillery, ammunition and military hardware.

There is similar activity in Denmark. Recently the Supreme Allied Commander Europe decided on the dispatch of approximately 30,000 U.S. marines, 13,000 British soldiers and also 7 squadrons of combat aircraft to Denmark in "crisis situation" conditions. In order to be able to receive and station them Denmark has to prepare ports, airfields, supply depots, barrack buildings and so forth. Moreover, Danish defense minister P. Sogaard admitted, these forces may also be equipped with nuclear weapons. Nevertheless, the Danish Government accepted NATO's plans although their implementation would mean a change in the country's defense policy, which rejects the deployment and use of nuclear weapons on Danish territory.

But that is still not enough for Washington. It has repeatedly expressed its dissatisfaction with the fact that for economic reasons Denmark is unable to increase its military budget by 3 percent per annum and demanded that it "fulfill its allied duty" unswervingly.

The Pentagon's desire to make sure the northern flank of the North Atlantic bloc is strengthened is understood and supported by the current Norwegian Government. It intends, the local press notes, to "enhance the country's role in NATO." After taking up his post last fall Prime Minister K. Willoch was quick to publicly dissociate himself from the idea of declaring northern Europe a nuclear-free zone. Military expenditure for 1982 was increased by 4 percent. Norwegian Defense Minister A. Sjaastad said that the NATO "flexible response" strategy, which envisages the possibility of nuclear war, is being extended to the territory of Norway. He pointed out that a refusal to defend with nuclear weapons would mean a renunciation of the military strategy of the other NATO countries.

A. Sjaastad is openly advocating the country's wider participation in the development of the bloc's infrastructure and in other militarist preparations. And he rejects as "frivolous" criticism of the government in connection with its consent to the advance deployment of heavy U.S. military hardware in Norway.

The Norwegian conservative government makes no secret of its wish to begin implementing the decision on the military hardware stockpiles as soon as possible. O. Hammerstad, secretary of state at the Ministry of Defense, who visited Washington recently, reported that the first consignments of equipment would arrive from the United States in September. In the United States Hammerstad also discussed the question of acquiring U.S. missiles.

Neutral Sweden is also the object of military political pressure (although indirect and, at times, well camouflaged) from Washington. The aim is the same: to draw the country into the sphere of its military strategy and harness it to the NATO military machine. In Sweden itself there are influential circles who are willingly going along with and are even inciting the country to team up with the Pentagon. This has resulted in the establishment of broad and multifaceted ties between Sweden and the United States in the sphere of military research, arms production, exchange of military experience and training of command personnel. During U.S. Defense Secretary C. Weinberger's visit to Stockholm late last year an accord was reached on cooperation in the production Sweden's new JAS fighters and deliveries of U.S. Sidewinder missiles to the Swedish Air Force. The Pentagon chief was given a most cordial reception. He was shown the main naval base on Musko in the Stockholm archipelago and other important military installations, including top-secret ones.

In connection with the conclusion of the deal on deliveries of U.S. jet engines and a variety of up-to-date equipment for the JAS fighters the Pentagon expects Sweden to agree to sell the United States guns made by Bofors and also Divad mobile anti-aircraft installations intended, in particular, for the Rapid Deployment Force.

It is no secret, the Swedish progressive press noted, that Swedish officers are undergoing NATO training and military political measures are being coordinated with bloc countries. Leading NATO circles see Sweden as an important forward position. The progressive press sees the accord with Weinberger on considerably deeper military industrial cooperation with the United States, supplemented by a number of conditions dictated by the Americans, as a serious departure from the neutrality policy.

As for Sweden's neutrality, Washington apparently has its own view on this score which differs from the general view. On leaving for Stockholm Weinberger plainly stated: "Sweden cannot be called a neutral country," since, in conditions of the exacerbation of the international situation, the Pentagon chief remarked, it "will be with the other Western countries." Weinberger's unceremonious assignment of foreign states to the bloc caused bewilderment and indignation in Sweden.

The democratic public also drew attention to the fact that at virtually the same time as this year's NATO exercises in northern Norway, the Swedish Armed Forces were holding the Norrsken (Aurora Borealis) maneuvers, the biggest since the sixties, on the other side of the Norwegian-Swedish border. More than 23,000 people and 140 aircraft participated in the maneuvers in the Lulea, Boden and Lansjarv area. Many people wondered: What is this — a coincidence of a deliberate coordination of the place and time of the exercises to enable them to "keep pace" with one another?

The course toward the intensified militarization of the Nordic countries is encountering growing resistance from the broad public. The construction of NATO military installations for foreign forces on Norwegian and Danish soil and military political pressure on the parliaments and governments of these states from the banks of the Potomac and bloc headquarters in Evere is rightly viewed by the public as a departure from the principles of the former policy, a loss of independence and growing submission to Pentagon and NATO diktat.

USSR, PORTUGAL DISCUSS TRADE RELATIONS

LD022146 Moscow TASS in English 1810 GMT 2 Jun 82

[Text] Moscow, 2 Jun, TASS — The delegations of the Soviet Union and Portugal discussed here today ways of further expansion of trade between the two countries, which increased by 40 per cent last year, and now reached 183 million roubles. "We have both the possibilities, and the desire to comprehensively promote the deepening of mutually beneficial trade and economic relations between the USSR and Portugal," TASS correspondent has been told by the head of the Soviet delegation, Deputy Foreign Trade Minister Aleksey Manzhulo.

The negotiations were held within the framework of the joint Soviet-Portuguese commission to verify implementation of the trade agreement, which was signed between the two countries in 1974.

The commission noted that not only trade will increase but also the range of commodities, supplied to each other, will broaden. Soviet foreign trade organisations, taking into account Portugal's interests, purchase wine, tomato paste, fabrics, canned fish, cork, foot-wear, tin and other commodities.

Meanwhile it was emphasised that the status of trade is not yet up to potentialities of two countries. Considerable attention was paid to the implementation of Portugal's unfavourable balance of trade that arose in connection with a rise in Soviet oil purchases.

Apart from negotiations at the Foreign Trade Ministry, the Portuguese delegation had meetings with top officials of the USSR State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations and also the State Planning Committee.

TASS OBSERVER ON USSR-WEST EUROPE GAS DEAL

LD021236 Moscow TASS in English 1034 GMT 2 Jun 82

["To Develop Trade on a Stable Basis — TASS headline; by TASS economic observer Vladimir Nikolayev]

[Text] Moscow, 2 Jun, TASS — The USSR has been supplying gas to Western Europe since 1968. In the past 13 years West European countries received from the USSR about 130 billion cubic metres of gas. Despite certain difficulties in the development of the gas industry in the USSR in some years, there was not a single case when the supply of gas to customers was stopped.

In the light of these facts it is surprising that ill-intentioned statements of representatives of the U.S. administration became more frequent in the recent days. The U.S. administration intends to take advantage of the regular meeting of the leaders of the seven biggest capitalist countries in Versailles to discuss, specifically, the question of East-West economic relations.

The statements of U.S. State Secretary Haig, of Secretary of Treasury Regan make no secret what will be the nature of this discussion. The United States is going to make another attempt to impose on its partners the policy of curtailing commercial and economic relations with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, to impose new discriminatory restrictions.

To justify its actions the United States advances one invented argument after another. It is now talked more and more often that the Soviet Union is, allegedly, unreliable as a business partner. This is vicious distortion of facts, indeed.

These days the U.S. press itself has been citing many examples of arbitrariness and muddle in the United States' foreign economic policy (just as, by the way, in the home economic policy). The attempts to "punish" the Soviet Union actually result in losses of many billions of dollars for American farmers and industrial companies who have lost profitable orders.

Practice shows that it is precisely the United States that is an unreliable partner. It lacks stability and continuity in the policy and every new administration makes costly experiments that entail great damage not only for the Americans but also for international trade as a whole.

Having undermined the United States' trade with the Soviet Union, trade which was never large in volume, the U.S. administration now expresses displeasure with West European partners which account for about 80 percent of the Soviet Union's trade with the West. The United States is particularly annoyed over the intention of West European countries to buy for their energy needs not coal from the United States but gas from the Soviet Union in return for their goods.

Heads of the Soviet Ministry of Foreign Trade stressed many times that the USSR does not compel anyone to buy gas from it. Therefore doubts about economic expediency of purchases of gas from the USSR and speculation on the subject of an alleged "political danger" of this deal are clearly invented. The agreement that has already been signed with a number of West European countries has a mutually advantageous character and the United States' policy of embargo will not hamper the construction of a new pipeline for export of gas from Western Siberia.

The Soviet Union, being a reliable trading partner, unswervingly complies with and will continue complying with obligations it has assumed and it expects the same approach from its Western partners.

As to the use by Soviet organizations of crediting which is the usual international practice, it is stressed in the Moscow banking circles that the entire system of the Soviet Union's commercial relations with foreign countries is based on a reliable solvency of the Soviet state, the solvency proved by decades which is steadily ensured by the entire economic might of the USSR.

SOVIET LINKS WITH RED BRIGADES ALLEGED

LD261838 Moscow TASS in English 1810 GMT 26 May 82

[Text] Rome, 26 May, TASS — During the trials held here in connection with the kidnapping and assassination in spring 1978 of Aldo Moro, a prominent Italian politician, members of the underground "Red Brigades" terrorist organisation are trying to stonewall and delay the investigation.

Despite the openly provocative nature of assertions by individual "Red Brigade" members, some of the Italian mass media organs bent on sensationalism are engaging in various innuendoes based on the assertions. Thus, the newspaper AVANTI!, organ of the Italian Socialist Party, published a statement by a certain Massimo Canfanelli alleging the existence of contacts between the "Red Brigades" and the Palestine Liberation Organisation and complicity of "Soviet secret services" in the affair.

Local observers note that such innuendoes have quite a specific thrust, namely that of hiding the true international ties of terrorist organisations operating in the Apennine Peninsula and of leading the investigation astray. Newspapers recall in this connection that on the eve of the trials Judge Ferdinando Imposimato said in an interview with the newspaper IL MESSAGGERO that some of the subversive organisations in Italy, the "Red Brigades" among them, have been infiltrated by Israeli secret service agents.

F. Imposimato, who had for a long time investigated into the activities of the "Red Brigades," said that it was Israeli agents who provided "Brigade" members with weapons, money and information. Israel's design was as follows: to destabilize the political situation in Italy, lead it to a civil war and in the long run to make it adopt ultra-rightist, pro-American positions.

It is also recalled here that the U.S. President Ronald Reagan mentioned the feasibility of infiltrating agents of U.S. special services in terrorist organisations. Expressing his regret that the process has become, during the last several years, more difficult, he added that the U.S. administration was doing everything possible to try and or to rectify the situation.

Israel is operating in precisely the manner prescribed by its overseas "tutor". In the words of F. Imposimato, agents of Israeli special services are "attentively following" the activities of terrorist organisations in the Apennines not in order to oppose them but rather to use them in their own interests.

COMMUNIQUE ISSUED ON FLN DELEGATION'S VISIT

LD021244 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 1 Jun 82

[Text] A joint communique has been released following an official visit at National Liberation Front [FLN] delegation headed by Interior Minister Brother M'hamed Yala paid to the Soviet Union 26-30 May during which it held talks with a CPSU delegation headed by Ponomarev, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

The communique says that these talks have been held in an atmosphere of friendship and mutual understanding and have enabled the two delegations to engage in a thorough examination of the bilateral relations existing between the two parties of the two countries, cooperation between them in various domains and also the international situation. The communique adds that the two delegations have briefed each other on [words indistinct] and on the progress achieved in the growth of the economic, scientific and technical potentials of the two countries.

After examining the development of relations between the two countries, the two sides expressed satisfaction with [words indistinct] and the deepening of bilateral all-round cooperation which is consistent with the basic interests of the two countries. They also voiced satisfaction with the positive results of the encounter between President Leonid Brezhnev and President Chadli Bendjedid during the visit the brother president paid to the Soviet Union in (?June) 1981. These results are an important contribution to the continuous consolidation of friendship and cooperation between the two countries and their respective parties.

In their communique the two sides stress the importance of the growth of ties between the two parties and their solidarity in the struggle against imperialism and reaction, for peace, freedom and the independence of peoples. The communique says that after a thorough study of the international situation, the two delegations voiced their deep concern over the growing danger of international tension resulting from the rising aggressiveness of imperialism and reaction, resorting to the policy of force, domination and hegemony in all its forms, the multiplicity of hotbeds of tension and conflicts, interference in the domestic affairs of states and the [words indistinct].

They emphasized the widening of zones of influence, the recoordination and increase of military and imperialist bases, and the arms race which are likely to risk the future of mankind. In their communique the two sides stress the need, required by the fate of all mankind, for an early radical cleansing of the international situation and for a search for ways and means likely to serve general peace.

They reaffirmed their deep attachment to comprehensive and complete disarmament as a necessary contribution to world peace and security. The two sides came out in support of all peace initiatives and palpable measures aimed at ensuring the continuity of bilateral and multilateral negotiations in order to achieve a real disarmament movement and to bring about an atmosphere of confidence and detente.

The two sides expressed their satisfaction with the awareness of the popular masses and the [passage indistinct].

The two sides examined the development of the situation in the Middle East and reaffirmed their denunciation of the policy of [words indistinct] and the act of aggression committed by Israel, a matter that makes it easier for imperialism to bring the region under control.

They also stressed the vital importance of the unity of [words indistinct] of the Arab world and the intensification of their struggle against imperialism and Zionism. In this connection, they expressed their positive appreciation for the resolutions of the meeting of the foreign ministers of the Steadfastness and Confrontation Front which was held in Algiers on [word indistinct] May 1982.

The two sides recalled that any just, lasting and comprehensive settlement of the Middle East problem must necessarily be based on securing the legitimate national rights of the Palestinian people to set up its own state and on the unconditional withdrawal from all occupied Arab lands.

With regard to Africa, the two parties emphasized the need to back the OAU as an instrument for preserving peace on the continent and for defending the rights and national interests of the African states. The two sides stressed [words indistinct] implementation of the UN and OAU resolutions on organizing a referendum and the people of Western Sahara exercising their right to self-determination. In this respect they denounced the [word indistinct] the presence of imperialism in the region which has facilitated tension there.

The two sides also discussed the deterioration of the situation in the South Atlantic and said that the conflict over the Malvinas Islands is a decolonization conflict which must find an urgent solution through peaceful means and negotiations between the two interested parties. After discussing the situation in southeastern Africa, the two sides expressed their adherence to the principle of respect for the sovereignty and the territorial integrity of states, and expressed their support for the struggle of the peoples of the region against the [words indistinct] and racism in order to strengthen their independence and preserve peace and security and to bring about neighborly relations and continuous cooperation.

The two parties consider that the Nonaligned Movement remains, with regard to the serious dangerous situation in the world, a basic element of international life. As an independent element, it must assume all its responsibilities by continuing to play a dynamic role in the struggle against imperialism, for the liberation of peoples, for consolidating national independence and furthering international cooperation based on justice and equality, and for bringing about a real peace and a real security to the world.

The two parties noted with satisfaction that their talks underlined a great identity of views on a number of issues discussed. They reaffirmed their determination to develop relations of traditional friendship between the two peoples and the all-round and fruitful cooperation between the Soviet Union and Algeria.

The FLN party delegation voiced its warm thanks to the CPSU central committee for the warm welcome it received. It has invited a CPSU delegation to visit Algeria. The invitation was accepted with pleasure; its date will be fixed later.

After the political talks, a protocol of cooperation between the two parties was signed for 1982-83.

FRUITS OF SOVIET-LIBYAN COOPERATION NOTED

LD010928 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 2240 GMT 31 May 82

[Text] Moscow, 1 Jun (TASS) -- The fruitful results of Soviet-Libyan cooperation can be seen in various parts of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA writes today. High-tension power-transmission lines which have extended the network by 14 percent have been built with Soviet help. Active drilling work is being carried out at the Sarir oil deposit and a 570-km gas pipeline along the Mediterranean shore from (Marsa al-Brigah) in the east to the industrial center Misratah in the west is being built.

One of the most important sites for our countries cooperation is the Tajura' Center for Atomic Studies for Peaceful Purposes. The laboratories there have the latest equipment.

The horizons of Soviet-Libyan economic and scientific-technological cooperation are continually expanding, the paper stresses.

In the future, the construction with Soviet aid of a Misratah metallurgical combine, of works to produce protein and nitrogenous fertilizers, and the creation of a Soviet-Libyan hospital is also possible.

U.S.-MOROCCAN AGREEMENT ON BASES ASSESSED

LD021606 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0930 GMT 2 Jun 82

[Text] The United States and Morocco, as has already been reported, have signed an agreement permitting American Army units to use military bases situated on Moroccan territory.

The Pentagon has long been intensively wooing Morocco with the object of the return of military installations which were previously used by the U.S. Army and were then closed down, international affairs journalist Sergey (Strizhanov) notes. Let us recall that, under pressure from the Moroccan and international public, Washington was forced to evacuate its personnel from the bases at Sidi Slimane, Kenitra, Sidi Yahya and Benguerir. This decision was warmly received by some circles in the country's population as evidence of the strengthening of national sovereignty. At the same time it contributed to strengthening trust between Morocco and its neighbors.

With the arrival of the Reagan administration in the White House the fate of these military bases became the object of interminable discussions. Delegations of military experts from the United States became frequent visitors to Rabat. Secretary of State Haig visited there in February. Strange as it may seem, he acted more as the Pentagon's petitioner than in the role of leader of the U.S. foreign policy department.

And, finally, at the recent talks in [name indistinct] an agreement on military cooperation between the two countries was concluded with Moroccan Foreign Minister Boucetta signing it. According to this document, the United States has obtained the right to transfer contingents of Rapid Deployment Forces via Morocco to the Near East region. Henceforth, at its discretion, the U.S. Air Force can have at its disposal Moroccan bases for the refuelling of military aircraft. American Army units may also be stationed there. The games into which the Pentagon is increasingly actively drawing Morocco are dangerous not only because of the U.S. military presence in North Africa. Washington is sharply increasing its weapons aid to Morocco. According to AFP, the flow of aircraft, tanks, helicopters, armored personnel carriers, ammunition and equipment will be significantly increased in coming months. Thus, there is evidence of Washington's unconcealed course toward drawing North Africa into a round of the arms race which is fraught with serious consequences.

For the Reagan administration it is not a matter of the genuine interests of developing peoples requirements nor the stepping up of military expenditure, but the resolution of vital economic and social problems. And it is not without purpose that the Moroccan press, expressing legitimate alarm about the expansion of the U.S. military presence in the area of North Africa, writes that such interference by the Pentagon in the internal affairs of other peoples has never led to anything good.

GENERAL SECRETARY OF SYRIAN CP INTERVIEWED

LD011112 Moscow TASS in English 1037 GMT 1 Jun 82

[Text] Damascus, 1 Jun, (TASS) -- The Soviet Union sincerely strives for lasting peace and the elimination of seats of tension in various parts of the world, first and foremost in the Middle East, Khalid Bagdash, the general secretary of the Central Committee of the Syrian Communist Party, said in a TASS interview.

The Syrian Communist Party rejects the lying assertions on an imaginary "Soviet danger" allegedly threatening the region. The real threat, he added, comes from the aggressive expansionist plans of American imperialism.

The Soviet peace initiatives, advanced by Leonid Brezhnev at the 26th CPSU Congress, have gained wide recognition in the Arab countries, Khalid Bagdash pointed out. Highly important and serious are the Soviet proposals for the convocation of an international conference on the Middle East with the participation of all concerned sides including the Palestine Liberation Organization.

Also approved was the Soviet proposal concerning the security of the Persian Gulf states and calling for non-intervention in their internal affairs, respect for their sovereignty and guarantees for the safety of international transport routes across the region, he emphasized.

AL-QABAS INTERVIEWS CHUFRIN, PRIMAKOV, TROFIMENKO

GF291837 Kuwait AL-QABAS in Arabic 28 May 82 p 17

[Final part of roundtable panel discussion between Kuwaiti newspaper AL-QABAS and Soviet experts in Arab and international affairs: Interview with Gennady Chufrin, head of the Southeast Asian Countries Department, Oriental Studies Institute; Yevgeny Primakov, director of the Oriental Studies Institute, affiliated with the Soviet Academy of Sciences; and Genrikh Trofimenko, head of the U.S. Foreign Policy Department of the United States and Canada Institute, affiliated with the Soviet Academy of Sciences in Moscow; date not given]

[Excerpts] AL-QABAS: Some advisers to President Reagan have announced that detente is in its death throes. Reagan himself, in talking about detente, calls it "a one way street where the Soviet Union travels up and down." This view, whose supporters are led by Richard Allen, reflects at least one aspect of the U.S. administration's activity. Do you think this group will eventually be able to bury detente -- a matter that would affect stability in the world?

Chufrin: The aggravation of U.S.-Soviet relations is bolstered by the concept of the so-called linkage adopted by the Reagan administration. According to this concept, the U.S. side makes the discussion of certain issues of bilateral relations regarding the limitation of strategic weapons, SALT, commerce, science, culture, etc. dependent on the "good conduct" of the Soviet Union. This means that the Soviet Union should give up the key principles of its policy on both the domestic and foreign levels as a precondition for starting negotiations. It is very clear that introducing the concept of "linkage" into U.S. relations, which are very complicated and versatile, cannot but obstruct holding a constructive dialogue between the Soviet Union and the United States on specific issues, whether on the level of bilateral relations or international policy.

Of course, we can attribute the Reagan administration's policy to the great naivete and ignorance of a number of senior U.S. officials and their closest advisers as well as their lack of the basic qualifications in foreign policy. This, however, means nothing but the simplification of the matter. I do not think Washington seriously supposes that this clamorous statement or that sick television show will change the official system, ideology or foreign policy of the Soviet Union. This is not, in my opinion, the crux of the matter. The current U.S. administration made this desperate attempt so that the United States would restore its position as the first superpower in the world. Because this administration does not have many alternatives to achieve this goal due to its weak economic positions and the deep crisis of spiritual values from which the American society suffers, the U.S. administration uses military policies in the spearhead.

Therefore, the use of the military power tone in foreign policy by the Reagan administration was not a slip by incompetent characters. It was a deliberate policy aimed at aggravating the international situation, instilling panic among the ranks of U.S. allies and pro-U.S. countries, and worsening relations with the Soviet Union. In other words, it is a policy targeted at the destruction of this network of economic and political relations between East and West -- a network that was established in the 1970's and became known by the term detente policy.

Primakov: I would like to add the following to what my colleague has said: The events which made Richard Allen leave the White House and which the newspaper readers know very well clearly show the moral standard of some current officials in the U.S. Government system.

However, we should point out that Allen was not the only one in the group of "hawks" in the current U.S. administration who pursued this course. Senior U.S. officials feel that there should be no concord with the Soviet Union, that the matter should be confined to armed intimidation of the Soviet Union. This is the view of the U.S. Committee on the Present Danger, whose senior members hold different administrative positions in Washington. This group really aspires to destroy detente and would have buried it completely had it not been prevented by American and international public opinion; the stands of the U.S. allies in Western Europe who objected to burying detente; the stands of the developing countries which strongly denounced the U.S. escalation of tension and U.S. endeavors to abort the disarmament negotiations etcetera; and most significant of all, the deep-rooted principled peace-loving stand of the Soviet Union and the other Warsaw Pact countries.

All this makes Washington maintain a minimal level of dialogue because it was not frivolity that made Mr Reagan and Mr Haig begin to talk about the evolution of the strong need to establish contacts with "the potential enemy" in the event of severe confrontation.

Let's hark back to the question of "the street of detente" and see if it has had one or two way traffic. I believe that the United States, when it adopted the policy of detente in the 1970's, had to make many more changes in its policy than the Soviet Union because we have always supported peaceful coexistence. However, the United States, since it considered itself able to deal with all matters from a powerful and dictating seat, did not consider any detente in its relations with the Soviet Union. One of the National Security Council's documents prepared in the fifties by Paul Nitze, who currently heads the U.S. delegation to the Geneva negotiations on medium-range nuclear weapons, said the only purpose behind the negotiations with the Soviet Union is the formal acknowledgement of its fallback, and that sitting with the Soviet Union at the negotiating table should be for that purpose only.

This was the U.S. stand on the negotiations and detente at the time when the United States thought it could dictate its conditions to us. However, when Washington realized that imposing "its game rules" was a futile measure at that particular time, it worked for detente and signed the coexistence principles in Moscow in 1972. However, the problem is that the American leadership has upheld the terms of the document with bad grace. At the time the United States was always undertaking something and doing something else. Nixon talked about detente, but deep in his heart he considered a "real war" to be going on between the two countries. This is what he explicitly wrote in his book entitled *The Real War*, published in 1980.

Washington did not really want to establish long-term or equal relations with the Soviet Union. The ruling class in the United States did not want to completely reconsider the philosophy of hegemony and abandon the "cold war." The U.S. leaders, as Nixon and Kissinger frankly wrote, used to consider detente a respite to catch their breath and to muster efforts for a new step for superiority. But why does it need strategic superiority? In his book *The Real War*, Nixon said frankly: "U.S. superiority is the trump that gives us the chance to use our forces to realize political goals."

In order to realize these hegemonic goals, the United States is currently mobilizing the Rapid Deployment Force in the Middle East under a massive campaign against a "Soviet threat."

It is the U.S. leadership's betrayal which shook detente, but not to an extent where we can say that there is no longer any detente because the idea of international detente and the philosophy of peace and disarmament have acquired deep roots in the international communist movement and have become one of the masses' broad aspirations. The United States is no longer the powerful force, there are powers in the world which are able to counter the aggressive policy of a superpower such as the United States. History has doomed the U.S. policy aimed at burying detente. We can expose Washington's demagogue who claims that detente is "a one-way street" by referring to the fruit which the United States has picked from this detente. First, it was able to reduce the threat of nuclear confrontation — although the United States is blowing up this outcome by escalating tension. Second, the United States transferred part of its budget from military programs to civil ones, a thing which has been very important regarding the increase of social tension in the country. Third, the United States was able to calmly get out of the Vietnamese war. Fourth, the United States and its Western allies signed with the Soviet Union and the Warsaw Pact countries a series of treaties which ended tension in middle Europe and improved the situation on the FRG-GDR border and led to the normalization of the situation in West Berlin. Fifth, the United States was able to expand its economic and cultural relations with the socialist countries, relations which the United States tried to exploit by increasing subversive activities in Eastern Europe -- a thing which completely contradicts the spirit of detente. In this light, we believe that talks about a "one-way street" are nothing more than complete demagoguery.

However, the United States was not able to win the Soviet Union's "approval" of U.S. hegemony in the developing countries. We did not make any promises to accept the U.S. preservation of the hidden U.S. economic empire in this region, even if some U.S. leaders spread lies about this issue. What the United States considers "negative results of detente," such as the loss of U.S. dignity and influence in the world, is not because of detente but because of this unrealistic policy of leadership which was adopted in the 1950's and 1960's. The United States will suffer from the result of this policy for a long time.

Regardless of how some people in Washington want to attribute events in Indo-China, Nicaragua and El Salvador and to the collapse of the SEATO and CENTO alliances to the process of detente, these events have not been a result of detente but a result of the failure of the policy of force and blackmail which U.S. imperialism has been adopting, a policy which is rejected by the world's peoples.

AL-QABAS: U.S. President Reagan announced that he is ready to stop deploying Pershing-2 missiles and cruise missiles in Western Europe in return for the withdrawal of SS-20, SS-4 and SS-5 missiles from Europe. What is your reply to this proposal? What is your assessment of the Geneva talks on the limitation of medium-range nuclear weapons?

Trofimenko: In the West the above-mentioned proposal by the U.S. President is called "the zero alternative," although it does not really mean a zero alternative, but in fact means unilateral disarmament by the Soviet Union. The two sides, NATO and the Soviet Union, possess an equal number of medium-range nuclear missile launchers -- about 1,000 units each. If we disassemble 496 medium-range missile launchers, this will give NATO a double superiority in the number of nuclear missile launchers, and a triple superiority in the number of warheads, because NATO now maintains a 1 to 1 and 1/2 superiority over the Soviet Union, before the deployment of the new U.S. "European missiles," as regards the number of warheads which will reach the target at one time. It is natural then that this formula is unacceptable to the Soviet Union.

The Soviet proposal on this issue is based on mutual equality and security and it calls for resolving the issue of medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe on the basis of an equal concession. The Soviet Union has announced that it is ready to remove all medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe and consequently to clear the tactical nuclear arms. This is indeed a zero alternative. Because it seems that the West is not ready to accept this overall solution, the Soviet Union suggests an agreement on a gradual mutual reduction of medium-range nuclear arms while maintaining the balance of power at each stage, so that by 1990 each side will not have more than 300 missile launchers. The two sides will be able to specify the arms which would be reduced.

In a move to facilitate the process of reaching a just agreement on the reduction of nuclear warheads which the two sides have in Europe, and out of a desire to set a good example, the Soviet leadership has decided to unilaterally freeze the deployment of medium-range arms in the European part of the Soviet Union. Quantitative and qualitative freezing of similar arms here is underway. Replacement of the outdated SS-4 and SS-5 missiles with SS-20 missiles will stop. Leonid Brezhnev referred to this decision on 16 March and said that the Soviet Union is determined this year -- if the tension in the international situation does not increase -- to make a certain reduction in its medium-range missiles in a special initiative. The Soviet leader expressed the hope that the Western partners will respond to this Soviet step with constructive and good-will measures. If such measures are taken, the Geneva talks will be crowned with success through major decisions to make a drastic reduction of the medium-range nuclear arms in Europe.

AL-QABAS: Reagan's "defense" policy has started to turn into an escalation of military efforts in remarkable ways, such as increasing the military budget, the formation of the so-called Rapid Deployment Force, the manufacture of the neutron bomb, and the modernization of weapons which the United States has never seen since World War II. What are the strategic goals of this policy and what is your evaluation of it?

Trofimenko: The goals of this policy are clear; to try to achieve military superiority and then to practice the policy of power and "brinkmanship." We can say that these are futile hopes because the Soviet Union will not allow U.S. strategic superiority. I believe that even the U.S. "hawks" do not hope to achieve this superiority over the Soviet Union, which will make them avoid -- during a nuclear attack against the Soviet Union -- being subjected to a minimum of damages or "acceptable" damages as a result of the Soviet counterattack. The U.S. strategists hope to achieve a relative regional superiority that would allow them to practice a more decisive policy toward the developing countries and to protect the U.S. monopoly in the developing countries more effectively, while disregarding the interests of other countries, through more use of force. But these calculations are mere dreams because the situation in this region will not ultimately be determined by arms, but instead will be determined by long-term economic and social activities with which arms have no direct relationship.

MOSCOW IN PERSIAN ON NEW SOVIET ENVOY TO IRAN

NC021536 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1100 GMT 2 Jun 82

[Unattributed report]

[Text] Soviet diplomat Vil Konstantinovich Boldyrev has a record of 26 years in the diplomatic service and has been appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary by the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet.

Boldyrev has a degree in oriental studies. As a student in the school for Eastern language, in Iranian history and culture as well as in the principles of Islam and Islamic culture. He attended a 3-year postgraduate course in this school from which he graduated with a bachelor of science degree and a candidacy in linguistics.

After this he served for some time with the Soviet delegation delineating and redelineating the Soviet-Iranian borders. As you know, this ended in the signing of the 14 May 1957 Soviet-Iranian border agreement and in regulating and solving border disputes and incidents. After completion of the border delineation and the signing of the agreement, the Soviet-Iranian border is truly and rightly called a border of peace and good neighborliness.

In 1956 Vil Konstantinovich Boldyrev was assigned diplomatic duties in the Soviet Embassy in Iran, where he served for 4 years. During this period he worked on the implementation of the Soviet Government's diplomatic steps to expand Soviet-Iranian relations on the basis of good neighborliness, mutually beneficial cooperation and nonintervention in each other's affairs -- in other words, on the basis of principles in accordance with the vital interests of both nations.

In those years Soviet diplomacy carried out many activities confronting efforts by aggressive imperialist and reactionary forces aimed at forming a military foothold against the Soviet Union and against all other peace-loving forces in the Middle East and at attracting Iran and other Eastern countries to implement these aggressive plans. These duties of Soviet diplomacy were completely in conformity with the national objectives of the Iranian people, who were persistently resisting imperialist and reactionary plans. The Iranian people's struggle ended with the anti-monarchical and anti-imperialist revolution and, like the struggles of all other peace-loving forces, resulted in Iran's withdrawal from the CENTO Pact and the complete disintegration of this aggressive pact.

Boldyrev then served for 4 years as the Soviet Embassy's first secretary in Algiers. In those years the Algerian people's struggles led to the country's liberation from the colonialist bonds of imperialism and Algeria started persistent activities on the international scene together with the supporters of peace and international detente.

From 1968 to 1974 Boldyrev was the Soviet Embassy's adviser and counselor in India and participated in the expansion of Soviet-Indian relations in the political, economic and cultural fields.

After this assignment, Boldyrev held responsible posts in the central apparatus of the Soviet Foreign Affairs Ministry and for 4 years he headed the department of Middle Eastern countries, which handles affairs pertaining to Soviet relations with Iran, Afghanistan and Turkey. In this position Boldyrev met several times with official representatives of the Islamic Republic of Iran who had come to the Soviet Union and had mutually beneficial talks and visits with them.

There is no doubt that Boldyrev's rich and long experience in serving diplomacy and his profound knowledge of the East will play a fruitful part in the implementation of the important duties that have been assigned to Vil Konstantinovich Boldyrev in his new government position as the USSR's ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the Islamic Republic of Iran

USSR-SUDAN FRIENDSHIP SOCIETY MEETING HELD

PM280939 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 22 May 82 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Official Report"]

[Text] An enlarged session of the board of the USSR-Sudan Friendship Society held in Moscow 20 May was devoted to the Sudanese people's national holiday. Participating in it was H. al-Amin al-Bashir, Sudanese ambassador to the Soviet Union

LEADERS CONFER ON FOOD PROGRAM IMPLEMENTATION

LD022056 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 2 Jun 82

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] A conference of leaders of ministries and administrations comprising the agro-industrial complex has been held at the premises of the CPSU Central Committee. The conference examined questions connected with the organization of work to implement the provisions and conclusions outlined in Comrade Brezhnev's report on the USSR Food Program for the period up to the year 1990 and measures connected with its implementation. The conference also examined the resolutions of the May 1982 CPSU Central Committee plenum.

Comrade Chernenko, Politburo member and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, spoke at the conference; and Comrade Gorbachev, Politburo member and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Comrades Baybakov, Martynov and Nuriyev, deputy chairmen of the USSR Council of Ministers took part in the work of the conference.

It was noted that in work connected with the organization of implementing the plenum resolutions, of special importance are Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's instructions that the Food Program set tasks which vary in time: long-term, not very urgent, and urgent tasks. The primary task is to insure successful fulfillment of the 1982 plan for the production of all types of food. It is essential that every stage in the current agricultural year is conducted in an organized manner with high-quality work. It was noted at the conference that success in agriculture and branches of the processing industries will depend to a great extent on how the supply of machinery, equipment, spare parts, mineral fertilizers, herbicides, combined fodder, fuel and other materials is organized. Delays or disruptions in supplies are intolerable in this field. Special attention was paid at the conference to the question of coordinated work of administrations comprising the agro-industrial complex. All the parts of the complex must organize their work in such a way that better conditions for the economic activity of kolkhozes and sovkhoses are created and high final results are ensured.

SOLOMENTSEV ADDRESSES RSFSR COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

LD022112 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1730 GMT 2 Jun 82

[Text] The decisions of the CPSU Central Committee May plenum were the center of attention at a session of the RSFSR Council of Ministers today. The meeting discussed measures to speed up fulfillment of the Food Program. The republic's Council of Ministers made it incumbent on the responsible ministries and their chiefs to work out the indicators of this program according to autonomous republics, krays, and oblasts, in order to ensure a more rapid advance in agricultural production. Comrade Solomentsev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers, spoke at the meeting.

OBITUARY OF DOSAAF DEPUTY CHAIRMAN SHILIN

PM021227 Moscow KRSNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 26 May 82 p 4

[Excerpts] Twice Hero of the Soviet Union Lt Gen Afanasiy Petrovich Shilin, participant in the Great Patriotic War and deputy chairman of the USSR DOSAAF Central Committee, has died suddenly, aged 57. A loyal son of the Soviet people and the Communist Party, of which he had been a member since 1944, has passed away. A.P. Shilin was born in 1924 in the village of Petropavlovka in Novouzenskiy Rayon, Saratovskaya Oblast. [Signed] S.L. Sokolov, A.A. Yepishev, V.F. Tolubko, I.N. Shkadov, B.N. Pastukhov, G.M. Yegorov, V.A. Lepeshkin, A.I. Sorokin, M.G. Sobolev, A.D. Lizichev, A.I. Golyakov, P.A. Gorchakov, V.M. Vishenkov, A.S. Zheltov, A.I. Pokryshkin, L.A. Gorshkov, F.V. Popov, A.I. Odintsov, V.V. Mosyaykin, S.I. Kharlamov, V.K. Zemlyannikov, A.L. Mamayev, A.Ye. Kunilov, P.A. Grishchuk, K.N. Khodarev, B.P. Morozov, A.D. Yakimov.

REPORT ON UKRAINIAN CP CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM

WA201505 Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 25 Mar 82 p 1

[Text] On 24 March 1982 there was a plenum of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee.

The plenum considered the question of the organizational and political work of Donetsk Gorkom and Nikopolskiy Raykom of Dnepropetrovskaya Oblast in carrying out the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the 26th Congress of the Ukrainian Communist Party.

Reports were delivered by Gorkom First Secretary V.P. Mironov and Raykom First Secretary V.I. Ostapchenko.

The following took part in the discussion: M.G. Perepadya, chief of the heavy industry section of the Ukrainian CP Central Committee; A.D. Kovalenko, chief of the agricultural section of the Ukrainian CP Central Committee; V.I. Podshivalov, first secretary of Kharkov Gorkom; A.S. Dolbilov, secretary of the party committee of the Kiev arsenal plant imeni V.I. Lenin; V.F. Korzinkin, a steel smelter at the Kommunar metallurgical plant in Voroshilovgradskaya Oblast; B.V. Kachura, first secretary of Donetskaya Obkom; M.V. Khorunzhiy, minister of agriculture of the Ukrainian SSR; G.P. Kharchenko, second secretary of Zaporozhskaya Obkom; V.F. Seroshtan, chairman of the kolkhoz imeni the 19th Party Congress in Krasnogvardeyskiy Rayon, Krymskaya Oblast; Ye.T. Antonova, chief of the commodity dairy farm of the kolkhoz imeni Karl Liebknecht in Ovidiopol'skiy Rayon, Odesskaya Oblast; Ye.V. Kachalovskiy, first secretary of Dnepropetrovskaya Obkom; N.I. Chepurnoy, first secretary of Cherkasskiy Raykom, Cherkasskaya Oblast; Yu.P. Ivanov, director of the mine imeni M.I. Kalinin of the Donetskugol production association; A.N. Adamov, first secretary of Tashtanskiy Raykom, Nikolayevskaya Oblast; and A.N. Girenko, first secretary of Khersonskaya Obkom.

The plenum was addressed by the member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Ukrainian Communist Party Comrade V.V. Shcherbitskiy.

The plenum adopted a decree on the question discussed, which will be published.

The plenum heard information from member of the Politburo and Second Secretary of the Central Committee of the Ukrainian CP I.Z. Sokolov about the organizational work of the Politburo and the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Ukrainian CP in realizing the criticisms and suggestions made by the delegates to the 26th Congress of the Ukrainian CP.

The plenum has ordered the Politburo and the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Ukrainian CP to continue to carry out the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the 26th Congress of the Ukrainian CP and the tasks advanced by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev at the November (1981) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and in his speech at the 17th Congress of USSR Trade Unions, and to implement the suggestions of the delegates to the 26th Congress of the Ukrainian CP to devote their chief attention to raising the level of organizational and political work in the obkoms, gorkoms and raykoms, the primary party organizations, ministries and departments and government, trade union and Komsomol agencies, to improve the practice of control and the organization of decision execution, to persistently strengthen party and state discipline and to increase the personal responsibility of leading cadres for the fulfillment of their tasks.

It has been recommended that the obkoms, gorkoms and raykoms and the primary party organizations analyze the course of the realization of the criticisms and proposals made at the report and election party meetings and conferences and examine these questions at plenums of the party committees and at party meetings.

SHCHERBITSKIY ON APPLYING SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY

PM281533 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 May 82 p 2

[Article by V. Shcherbitskiy, first secretary of the Ukrainian CP Central Committee: "Alliance of Labor and Knowledge; Acceleration of Scientific and Technical Progress Is a Party Concern" -- first two paragraphs are PRAVDA introduction]

[Text] The 26th CPSU Congress set the task of securing the substantial acceleration of scientific and technical progress and leading all sectors of the national economy into the forefront of science and technology.

The party is continuing and deepening Lenin's course of developing science and technology in every possible way. V.I. Lenin foresaw that socialism would finally prevail in the competition with capitalism thanks to the higher organization of social production and to the stimuli of emancipated, creative labor, which are without precedent in history. Our country's history shows conclusively that success has been linked with the demands of scientific and technical progress and the development of science and technology has been directed and supported by economic, political and organizational measures.

Under conditions of developed socialism, the party has set a task of truly historic importance -- organically combining the achievements of the scientific and technical revolution with the advantages of the socialist economic system. It is necessary to make maximum use of potential for the faster development of science and technology and to make maximum use of their achievements for further strengthening the country's economic and defense potential, improving socialist social relations and increasing Soviet people's well-being.

Fulfilling the directions of the CPSU Central Committee, the republic's party, soviet and economic organs have carried out substantial work in the last decade to develop science and introduce new technology and progressive techniques. Fixed production capital has been considerably renewed and the scale of work to reconstruct and retool enterprises has expanded. New sectors and enterprises have been created, such as nuclear and cryogenic machine building, specialized electrometallurgy and the production of electronic, microelectronic and laser equipment, and the production of synthetic diamonds and tools made of them and of materials with predetermined properties is being built up. Gratifying results have been achieved in the development of powder metallurgy. The collectives of a number of research institutes and the Brovarskiy powder metallurgy plant are working enterprisingly and creatively in this direction.

Definite shifts have taken place with respect to accelerating the pace of the creation of new equipment and improving its economy. In electrical equipment industry enterprises the duration of the science-production cycle has been reduced by a factor of 1.5-2, the production of output in the top-quality category has doubled and the saving as a result of the use of new equipment has increased by a similar amount. The economic indicators of the introduction of new equipment have improved considerably in a number of other sectors.

The scientific potential has increased and strengthened. Almost 200,000 scientific personnel work in the Ukraine, including over 5,000 doctors and around 60,000 candidates of sciences. Scientific collectives have been enriched with valuable experience of solving complex scientific and technical problems and creating the most modern techniques, machines, instruments and equipment and assimilating them into series production. The work of the Ukrainian SSR Academy of Sciences to improve the effectiveness and accelerate the utilization of the results of scientific studies and to create new technologies on the basis of fundamental research has been approved by the CPSU Central Committee and rated highly by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev.

In particular, the collective of the Ye.O. Paton Arc-Welding Institute, which has won great prestige and recognition in world science, is notable for its constant readiness to resolve complex and important tasks and ability to promptly change the direction of research according to the demands of practice. Other collectives that work fruitfully are those of the V.M. Glushkov Institute of Cybernetics, the Institute of Problems of Material Science and the Institute of Superhard Materials of the Ukrainian SSR Academy of Sciences, the Donetsk Research Institute of Ferrous Metallurgy, the All-Union Institute of Selection and Genetics and the Ukrainian Research Institute of Physiology and Biochemistry of Agricultural Animals, the Kiev and Lvov Polytechnical Institutes, the Dnepropetrovsk Institute of Metallurgy and Institute of Chemical Technology and a number of others.

In 1981 Ukrainian SSR research, planning and design and technological organizations, VUZes and enterprises received 16,205 patents for inventions — 70 percent more than in 1976. Revenue from the sale of licenses increased more than 3.5 times during the 10th 5-Year Plan.

The mass creativity of rationalizers and inventors is a powerful factor accelerating scientific and technical progress. The recent republican survey of the introduction of scientific achievements into production showed that in the first year of the 11th 5-Year Plan the saving as a result of the utilization of almost 18,000 inventions and 865,000 rationalizing suggestions in the national economy totaled around R1.5 billion — R108 million more than in 1980.

The Ukrainian CP Central Committee and the republic's government have implemented a number of specific measures to improve the management of scientific and technical progress. The responsibility of the republic's Gosplan for planning and organizing the utilization of scientific and technical achievements has been increased. The scientific and technical policy of ministries and departments has become more purposeful. There has been an increase in the role of the Ukrainian SSR Academy of Sciences and its scientific centers, whose influence covers all oblasts of the republic. Party obkoms, gorkoms and raykoms and the councils for the promotion of scientific and technical progress set up under them are paying considerably more attention to resolving these questions. The secretaries of the Ukrainian CP Central Committee and party obkoms and deputy chairmen of the Ukrainian SSR Council of Ministers have been made personally responsible for the fulfillment of the most significant regional targeted programs. Much work is being carried out to fulfill the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution on improving the economic mechanism.

Thus the preconditions exist for achieving a breakthrough in further deepening production intensification and accelerating the pace of scientific and technical progress, as the 26th CPSU Congress decisions demand.

In his speech at the CPSU Central Committee November (1981) plenum, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev noted that the party's course of improving the national economy's efficiency is being consolidated in the 11th 5-Year Plan.

The utilization of the created potential and the complete assimilation of the achievements of science and technology are coming to the fore among the complex of tasks in accelerating scientific and technical progress. As K. Marx noted, "...a product BECOMES [capitalized word published in boldface] a product only in the consumption." The insufficient attention paid to the utilization of the mighty scientific and technical and production potential is one of the reasons why in the 10th 5-Year Plan we did not succeed in achieving the planned level in certain sectors in terms of a number of indicators characterizing production efficiency.

The buildup of production capacities and the improvement of enterprises' technical standards are not an aim in themselves. We can no longer tolerate cases where, after considerable outlay on the introduction of new equipment, certain enterprises fail to cope with the targets for improved labor productivity and allow the faster growth of wages.

Last year many enterprises of the Ukrainian SSR Ministry of the Coal Industry and Ministry of the Food Industry failed to achieve the planned labor productivity growth.

It is just as difficult — and often more so — to obtain the anticipated effect from scientific developments and new equipment as it is to introduce them. Many economic leaders have still not learned to resolve these tasks correctly and some of them do not want to, seeking to utilize what the innovations offer as a latent reserve.

Improvement of the practice of introducing the fruits of scientific and technical developments also remains on the agenda. The existing criteria for assessing the results of introduction are obsolete in many respects. They make it possible to regard as introduced an innovation of which only a single sample exists. The production run of innovations must be determined on a large scale and on an industrial basis. This can be ensured by embodying the results of research and development in the plans for new production facilities and plans for the reconstruction and retooling of enterprises.

The situation with respect to the quality of plans and their orientation toward progressive techniques is causing serious concern. It is important to establish in each specific case just what is delaying the extensive utilization of innovations in plans and to organize collaboration between the research and planning institutes as well as the production personnel in solving this problem. In many respects this also requires a review of the organization of research and design work.

Under conditions of intensification, the importance of improved output quality increases. Comprehensive quality control systems are being increasingly widely used in the republic. Last year the production of output in the top quality category in industry increased by R2 billion. The steam turbines for nuclear power stations, superpowerful transformers, rotary complexes for opencut mining and large gas-pumping units created in the Ukraine match up to the best world standards. The air fleet has been swelled by the modern AN-72 aircraft and the maritime fleet by 130,000-ton oil and ore carriers and fast container ships. The production of powerful diesel locomotives for the Baykal-Amur railroad has been started up.

Nonetheless, there are considerable omissions in this work, especially in machine building. The 11th 5-Year Plan provides for increasing preferential development rates in machine building. This is very important, for the growing needs for modern equipment and especially for machine complexes and systems are still not being fully satisfied.

The fact that certain models of machine and equipment are losing previously gained ground in terms of unit metal-and energy-intensiveness, productivity and reliability is also causing concern. And technical standards and labor organization in machine building enterprises do not always match up to the demands of the time. In many of them "shaving" techniques predominate and methods of the plastic flow [plasticheskaya deformatsiya] of metal and progressive methods of working it such as the laser, plasma and ultrasound methods, as well as electroslog casting, are being assimilated only slowly.

Questions of the further specialization of machine-building enterprises and of the intensification of intrasector and intersector cooperation, especially in casting and forging production facilities, must be resolved more persistently. It is important to be bolder in developing sectorial and intersectorial shops and production facilities for welding, galvanization, painting, equipment repair and the production of machining attachments, plant material-handling equipment, equipment to apply strengthening coatings, manipulators and industrial robots. The creation of small but well-equipped intersectorial production facilities requires initiative on the part of territorial organs. It would be advisable to expand their rights and potential in developing a network of such enterprises.

The implementation of the tasks set by the 26th CPSU Congress assumes the further improvement of management and of party committees' forms and methods of work, the intensification of their influence on strengthening the ties between scientific and production collectives, and an increase in the masses' creative activeness.

Weighty successes are achieved where party committees and economic organs tackle questions of scientific and technical progress specifically, persistently and in close collaboration, where there are precise scientific and technical programs, where the machinery for the utilization of the results of scientific developments has been organized and where plan and executive discipline is strong.

The work of the Kiev Gorkom deserves favorable mention in this respect. The city council for promoting the acceleration of scientific and technical progress that has been set up under the gorkom is an authoritative and effective public organ. The more than 2,000 collaboration contracts, the city targeted programs on urgent socioeconomic problems and the creation of education, science and production associations have all contributed to ensuring that labor productivity improves steadily at enterprises in the republic's capital.

The experience of the Lvovskaya Oblast party organization in developing and introducing a comprehensive output quality control system and that of the Dnepropetrovskaya Oblast party organization in controlling output quality and making efficient use of resources is also well known and has been approved by the CPSU Central Committee. In the course of the mass movement for the mechanization of manual labor, the Zaporozhskaya Oblast party organization has done a considerable amount to focus efforts on the most important avenues of the development of technology.

In orienting Communists toward solving urgent scientific and technical problems, we proceed from the premise that the effectiveness of scientific and technical progress is not just an economic category but a social category. After all, the assimilation of new equipment and techniques and modern production organization assume a reduction in unskilled and heavy physical labor, a rise in working people's general educational and vocational standards and the improvement of their production, everyday and sociocultural living conditions. The collectives of the Sumy machine building association named for M. Frunze and other enterprises have accumulated instructive experience in this sphere.

When resolving major comprehensive problems it is important to focus efforts, including efforts in the management sphere. In particular, what I am referring to is the practice of issuing specific tasks for projects and articles, a practice whereby a specific task (with precise technical and economic parameters) is set, the persons responsible for the whole complex of measures to back up that task are determined and -- the most important point -- not only rigorous but constructive and effective control is established in both departmental and party spheres.

This kind of focusing of efforts on the main directions and the key tasks invariably produces the due effect. And it must be widely employed. On this basis, the task is being set of improving the standard of work to implement the energy complex, metal, materials-intensiveness, labor, agrocomplex and sugar republic scientific and technical programs and also sectorial and regional programs.

It is people who ensure scientific and technical progress and the intensification of production. Successes here depend directly on the breadth of their scientific and technical outlook and on the fruitfulness of the links between all participants and components of the science-management-production system. What follows from this is the increase in the role of the political organizational and ideological backup of scientific and technical policy -- the strengthening of party influence in collectives and the enhancement of the responsibility of both scientists and practical workers for the effectiveness of research and the speediest utilization of its results.

It is important for party committees to pay daily attention to increasing the role of specialists. About 80,000 designers and over 130,000 production engineers are employed in the republic's industrial enterprises alone. It is on their efforts that the pace of both the creation and the introduction of new equipment and techniques depends to a considerable extent.

The Konstantinovka party organization in the Donbass has a good record in this work. A course of reconstructing and retooling enterprises has been adopted in the city. Two-thirds of capital investments are directed toward these aims. The task of involving at least 80 percent of engineering and technical personnel in technical creativity has been set for the 11th 5-Year Plan.

Economic training of leaders and specialists must be tackled on a larger scale. The benefits of this are shown by the new generation of machines and apparatus developed at the Kharkov All-Union Electrical Apparatus Research Institute, one of the initiators of the cost-benefit analysis [funktsionalno-stoimostnyy analiz] of articles. The use of such analysis during the design of machines has enabled Odessa's Kislrod mash science and production association to increase production volumes without changing the level of metal consumption for over 5 years now.

Party organizations must pay more attention to improving the economic mechanism and organize financially autonomous relations. Faster scientific and technical progress will not happen spontaneously and automatically. Everyone -- planners and scientists, production workers and rationalizers -- has got to get right down to this. It is important to remember that the acceleration of scientific and technical progress is a party concern and a big political task because it has a direct influence on the resolution of the cardinal economic problems and affects the people's vital interests.

The collectives that will succeed will be those whose leaders are fully aware of their responsibility, really care about their work, are competent and enterprising and shun a quiet life, inertia and indifference, still less slovenliness and eyewash. It is from that standpoint that we seek to assess cadres and to offer reasoned, constructive criticism of and, if necessary, to replace leaders unable to function at present-day standards.

Communists are called upon to play a vanguard role in the struggle for scientific and technical progress. The political approach to scientific and technical progress includes special party responsibility for the Communist as well as professional and official responsibility. This is incompatible with making allowances for so-called objective reasons. Communists cannot be indulgent with one another, still less with conservatives, bureaucrats and idlers. In the interests of accelerating scientific and technical progress, better, fuller use should be made of primary party organizations' right to monitor the activity of the administration.

The scientific and technical revolution and its socioeconomic consequences are a field of fierce ideological struggle. The West has repeatedly prophesied that socialism would be unable to implement scientific and technical progress. Life has emphatically rejected these fabrications. Our country is in the vanguard of science and technology. The historical experience of 60 years of the USSR's development vividly confirms that only under conditions of socialism does scientific and technical progress acquire a truly humane character that accords fully with working people's vital interests.

A great variety of work lies ahead. There is no time to lose. It is important to make full use of all the levers of party political influence to accelerate scientific and technical progress and to involve all scientists, specialists and production innovators. This is an essential condition of the fulfillment of the tasks set by the 26th CPSU Congress.

PROKOPYEV ELECTED YAKUTSK OBKOM FIRST SECRETARY

OW030401 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1030 GMT 2 Jun 82

["TASS report" from the Vremya program]

[Text] A plenum of the CPSU Obkom was held today in Yakutsk. It discussed the tasks of the oblast party organization stemming from Comrade Brezhnev's speech at the May 1982 CPSU Central Committee plenum. The plenum also discussed organizational questions. Comrade Prokopyev was elected first secretary of the CPSU Obkom. Previously he worked as first secretary of the Yakutsk Gorkom.

IZVESTIYA REVIEWS BOOK ON MANAGEMENT APPARATUS

PM281043 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 24 May 82 Morning Edition p 2

[Review by Doctor of Juridical Sciences, I. Kuznetsov, deputy director of the All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Soviet Legislation, and Doctor of Juridical Sciences, Prof I. Samoshchenko: "An Important Study"]

[Text] The documents of the party congresses and CPSU Central Committee plenums and the books, articles and speeches by Leonid Brezhnev stress the important part -- a part which is growing increasingly under the conditions of developed socialism -- played by management in the implementation of all our plans. The successful consolidation of legality and discipline depend to a considerable degree on improving the quality of managerial activity. The great interest caused by M.S. Smiryukov's book published by the Political Literature Publishing House is therefore understandable (footnote: M.S. Smiryukov. The Soviet State Management Apparatus [Sovetskiy Gosudarstvennyy Apparat Upravleniya]. Moscow, Political Literature Publishing House, 1982, 256 pages).

On the basis of the works of V.I. Lenin and the decisions of the party and Soviet state, this book reveals in depth the social function of the state management apparatus in the USSR and shows its creative role in resolving diverse tasks.

The author devotes his main attention to the activity of the USSR Council of Ministers and various union ministries and departments and the union republic councils of ministers. During the years of the Soviet state's existence, these organs have accumulated very rich experience of work which the author examines in this study. It covers in depth and comprehensively the main avenues of the activity of the supreme and central organs of management at the present stage connected with the solution of the tasks of communist building, the organizational forms, style and methods of their work and forms of collaboration with public organizations and labor collectives ensuring the masses' broad participation in state management.

The entire art of management and politics, V.I. Lenin said, consists in knowing when and where to focus one's main efforts and attention. Following this behest of Lenin's the Communist Party directs the management apparatus toward revealing urgent problems promptly, determining correctly ways of resolving them, subordinating the work of all links of the management apparatus to this aim, and seeking their efficient, fruitful collaboration. The book shows how to implement these tasks.

There is a broad examination of the system and types of central organs of management. The prevailing system for these organs enshrined in the USSR Constitution, the union republic constitutions and other legislative acts is a harmonious, flexible one capable of resolving effectively the imposing tasks set by the 26th CPSU Congress.

The author examines deeply and comprehensively questions of the party leadership of the management apparatus and shows the decisive significance of party leadership for its successful activity.

The CPSU's Leninist nationalities policy ensures consistent implementation of the principle of socialist federalism in the building and functioning of the management apparatus. The management organs in our country are built in such a way that the organic combination of the interests of the USSR and of the union republics is ensured in their activity.

The book reveals graphically and fully the specific content of the activity of the supreme and central organs of management in all its main avenues. The role of these organs increases particularly today in ensuring the comprehensive economic and social development of the country as a whole and of each union republic individually, in transferring the country's national economy to a predominantly intensive path of development and in enhancing its efficiency.

The economy's development is based on the steady growth of industry, which accounts for a large proportion of the gross social product produced in the country. That explains the management organs' constant concern to boost industry to a higher level and to ensure the balanced development of its sectors and primarily its base sectors -- power, metallurgy, machine building and the chemical industry, which are powerful motive forces in the growth of the economy as a whole.

Speaking of the problems of developing our economy's agrarian sector, the author stresses that the improvement of food supplies to the population is not only an economic but a social problem. A comprehensive Food Program designed to link together the production, storage and processing of agricultural produce is being prepared for this purpose. The development of the country's agroindustrial complex is a matter of special attention for the central organs of state management.

The book reflects widely the management organs' activity aimed at further improving the people's material and cultural living standards. It sets out in detail urgent questions of the organization of the state management apparatus' work and the improvement of its efficiency and quality.

Great attention is paid to matters pertaining to preparation and taking of decisions. Decisions are a guideline to action, and the implementation of plans and the efficiency of the work of the relevant organs, enterprises, institutions and organizations depend largely on their quality. That explains the high demands made on the preparation of draft decisions. V.I. Lenin believed decisions determining many people's practical activity and affecting the interests of millions of political documents should be characterized by a party, state approach incompatible with departmentalism and localistic tendencies.

One of the book's chief merits is that it cites and analyzes new materials showing the diverse, fruitful activity of the Soviet state apparatus in implementing the party's socioeconomic policy and raises many acute questions of present-day management. The author treats facts and documents very carefully. The work is written in a lively literary style which makes it comprehensible to a wide readership.

The book has been published in the period of preparation for the 60th anniversary of the USSR's formation. It generalizes and analyzes the great working experience of the USSR and union republic state management organs and their fruitful collaboration in ensuring the successful solution of communist building tasks.

RSFSR OFFICIAL VIEWS CONSTRUCTION SITUATION

PM021407 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 23 May 82 p 2

[Article by N. Mashyanov, first deputy chairman of the RSFSR Gosplan under the rubric "Economic Review": "Ups and Downs on Construction Projects"]

[Text] Practical experience has shown that investment yields the maximum return when it is used to reequip and modernize existing enterprises. Outlays are recouped much faster than with new construction work, and the time taken to commission capacities is reduced. The volume of fixed capital commissioned is increased with less expenditure. Reequipping and modernization is generally carried out without increasing the size of the work force, which is particularly valuable when manpower is scarce. In the 11th 5-Year Plan 26 percent of all capital investment in construction for production purposes will go on reequipping and modernizing existing enterprises.

It is planned to inject into agriculture R51 billion of state capital investment for a whole package of work. This is more than 55 percent of the total funds allocated to the republic. Of this sum, nonproduction sectors are to get 70 percent more than during the 10th 5-Year Plan. Construction work on kolkhozes will proceed at a brisk pace on the strength of their own resources and USSR Gosbank credits. In addition to modern agricultural enterprises, more housing, schools, children's preschool facilities, hospitals, clinics and blacktop motor roads will be built in rural areas.

In the first quarter of the year R5.8 billion of fixed capital were commissioned on the territory of the RSFSR from state capital investment -- 6 percent more than in the same period last year.

These achievements were made possible by the fact that material resources, manpower and construction organizations' capacities are being concentrated primarily on projects at the precommissioning stage. More than 70 percent of the funds allocated to the RSFSR are to go on such projects in the current 5-year plan period. For every ruble of capital investment R1.05 of fixed capital will be commissioned. Many projects were mothballed last year in order to concentrate funds. Some 395 projects worth a total of R285 million were deleted from the itemized lists of enterprises and organizations under the jurisdiction of the RSFSR Council of Ministers. The level of uncompleted construction work has fallen from 73 to 71.5 percent (of the annual capital investment limit). This indicator continues to give cause for alarm, however, in the RSFSR Ministry of the Construction Materials Industry, the RSFSR Ministry of the Food Industry, and the RSFSR Ministry of Rural Construction.

Intensification in the construction sphere is unthinkable without a new approach to organization and an improvement in the economic mechanism. The RSFSR Gosplan has laid down for ministries a commodity [tovarnaya] construction output plan but the inertia of old procedures is still strong. Many construction organizations are switching only slowly and piecemeal to the new system of charging clients and are still concerned more about fulfilling the plan for the total volume of contract work, gearing themselves to "gross" indicators. In 1981 the level of plan fulfillment for the new indicator (and hence for the handover of projects scheduled for completion) was lower than the assimilation of capital investment. Many capacities were not commissioned. At USSR Ministry of Ferrous Metallurgy enterprises located in the RSFSR, a facility designed to produce 300,000 tons of rolled ferrous metals and a facility designed to produce 250,000 tons of steel pipes were not commissioned. The coal industry failed to commission a facility designed to produce 1.5 million tons of coal and the oil-refining industry failed to commission a facility designed to carry out the initial refining of 6 million tons of oil. The RSFSR Ministry of the Construction Materials Industry, the RSFSR Ministry of the Meat and Dairy Industry, and the RSFSR Ministry of Rural Construction failed to achieve their targets for the commissioning of capacities.

The level of intensification largely depends on labor productivity. Targets for this indicator are now frequently not achieved. In the first quarter of the current year construction organizations under the jurisdiction of the RSFSR Ministry of Rural Construction, the RSFSR Ministry of Housing and Civil Construction, the RSFSR Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources, and the Main Administration for Moskovskaya Oblast Construction failed to fulfill their labor productivity plans, despite the fact that average monthly earnings increased at an unprecedented rate.

As a result of failing to pay sufficient attention to progressive methods of organizing labor and weak organizational contacts between clients and contractors, standard schedules for the construction of enterprises are not being met. Take, for example, the construction of RSFSR Ministry of the Meat and Dairy Industry installations. Two years running the handover of sausage-production capacities at the Chelyabinsk meat-processing plant has been delayed. The contractor -- the Chelyabmetallurgstroy Trust -- broke its contract and failed to provide the necessary material and technical resources and manpower for the project. Moreover, it plans to hand over the installation in only the fourth quarter of this year, thus being able to work at the same pace.

It was planned to commission a defatted dried milk plant in the city of Ostrov, Pskovskaya Oblast, back in 1980, but its completion is still a long way off. The RSFSR Ministry of Rural Construction, which has been entrusted with the task of the enterprise's construction, attributes the delay to the weakness of its own production base. Such claims are pretty widespread and I would like to dwell on them in greater detail.

In the last 5-year-plan period the republic spent large sums on consolidating and developing construction ministries' production bases. The production volume of contract work done in the RSFSR is nevertheless decreasing. In the 10th 5-Year-Plan period the USSR Ministry of Heavy and Transport Machine Building performed seven percent less contract work. The same trend can be observed this year, too. More than R1.2 billion were earmarked for developing the base of the RSFSR Ministry of Rural Construction but the volume of work done still decreased by R82.5 million compared with 1976. The reason is well known: They are not making good use of their own production base.

In order to derive the maximum benefit from the changeover to the new system of planning and economic incentives, material and technical supplies available to construction projects must be qualitatively improved and such projects must be promptly supplied with the requisite complement of equipment. On encountering difficulties in the supply sphere, some administrations accumulate above-norm stocks of supplies in their warehouses. The Chuvashskiy territorial construction administration's No 5 trust, for example, uses an average of R16,000 worth of resources a day and is "storing" R4 million worth in its warehouses. In our view, the USSR Gosplan should convert all installations to a system of comprehensive supply through territorial material and technical supply organs. This should be based on orders from construction which are consistent with their requirements and are supported by plans and estimates. It is equally important to assign general suppliers and troubleshooters responsible not only for ensuring prompt assembly but for tuning process equipment and bringing its performance up to design capacity. Subcontracting and supply organizations and industrial and transport enterprises must be operationally subordinated to the general contractor and bound to him contractually. Sanctions for breach of contract can be a powerful lever of influence. The USSR Gosbank and the USSR Construction Bank must keep an eye on this.

Practical experience has long since demonstrated convincingly that the integrated construction of production and nonproduction installations is the basis of capacities' prompt assimilation and full utilization. Yet this truth still has to be reiterated. I will give you an example to start with. A mere 16 percent of the total number of apartment houses stipulated in the planning and estimate documents for the RSFSR Ministry of Textile Industry knitwear factory in the city of Artem, Primorskiy Kray, was commissioned in 1980. As a result, manpower turnover is high.

This is an opportune moment to remind you that the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and USSR Council of Ministers resolution "On Further Increasing the Role of Soviets of People's Deputies in Economic Building" clearly defines the tasks involved in ensuring the comprehensive economic and social development of the territory administered by local soviets. It points out in particular that the itemized lists of nonproduction and nature conservancy projects (regardless of whose jurisdiction they come under) must be agreed with ispolkoms. This procedure will help to "link" together (in terms of size of expenditure and commissioning schedules) construction work for production and nonproduction purposes. Last year, however, local offices of the Construction Bank and the USSR Gosbank sometimes accepted for financing itemized lists not agreed with ispolkoms. Autonomous republic councils of ministers and ispolkoms must show greater perseverance and responsibility in ensuring that this important resolution is meticulously fulfilled.

The working person's mood depends in no small measure on the state of his living conditions. Whether his child has a place in a creche or kindergarten is bound to be a matter of concern to him. Unfortunately, there is a shortage of creches and kindergartens. A system has been established authorizing ministries, departments and union republic councils of ministers to build children's preschool facilities from capital investment earmarked for the construction of installations used for production and nonproduction purposes. This is an extremely timely solution of which fuller use must be made.

Building social infrastructure installations is a tried and tested way of keeping personnel. Unfortunately, even after repeated and persistent requests to increase capital investment, the leaders of some ministries, autonomous republics, krais and oblasts do not have sufficient time for the day-to-day organizational work involved in checking on the assimilation of permitted norms [polchennyye limity] and the commissioning of installations. In the first quarter of this year the RSFSR Ministry of the Construction Materials Industry, the RSFSR Ministry of Geology, and the Kostromskiy, Tomskiy and Permskiy Oblispolkoms failed to achieve their plan targets for the commissioning of housing. The situation is no better in rural areas. The results of work done last year and in the first quarter of this year showed that construction workers failed to achieve their targets for the construction of installations for nonproduction purposes in rural areas. In 1981 there was a 1.85 million square meter shortfall in the area of housing commissioned from state capital investment. The shortfall in the first quarter of the current year was around a million. The RSFSR Ministry of Agriculture, the RSFSR State Committee for the supply of production equipment for agriculture, the RSFSR Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources and construction organizations must develop a program for speeding up construction of social and consumer facilities in rural areas. Without this we cannot solve the problem of scarce manpower on kolkhozes and sovkhozes. A stable labor force in rural areas is the foundation for successfully implementing the food program.

Long-term programs have been adopted for the comprehensive development of agriculture in the RSFSR Non-Chernozem Zone and the Central-Chernozem Region. Unfortunately, they are still only slowly being implemented. In the Non-Chernozem Zone last year the plan for the commissioning of fixed capital was 80 percent fulfilled and for the assimilation of capital investment was 90 percent fulfilled. Mainly because of the failure of the USSR Ministry of Construction, the USSR Ministry of Industrial Construction, and the USSR Ministry of Heavy and Transport Machine Building to achieve their volume targets, the greatest backlogs in the fulfillment of the construction program for the year occurred on rural construction projects in Belgorodskaya and Voronezhskaya Oblasts.

The experience of the work done since the start of the present 5-year plan demonstrates convincingly that only extensive use of the new economic mechanism's levers and incentives, the adoption of progressive forms of labor organization, and the quest for reserves will help construction workers and their clients to clear the backlog and successfully implement a heavy commissioning program.

In elaborating the state plan for the RSFSR's economic and social development in 1983 -- the third year of the current 5-year plan -- the RSFSR Gosplan is concentrating its efforts on making fuller use of intensive national economy development factors, increasing the efficiency of capital investment, and securing a further rise in the population's standard of living.

CPSU ASSESSES ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT INDUSTRY

LD012234 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 1 Jun 82

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee has examined the question of the work of the Ministry of the Electrical Equipment Industry on economizing material and labor resources in the light of the demands of the 26th CPSU Congress.

In the decision adopted it is stressed that guided by the instructions of Comrade Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium on putting the economy on an intensive path of development and on the need to instill in every Soviet citizen an economic attitude toward public property, the Ministry of the Electrical Equipment Industry has achieved certain positive results in the rational use of material and labor resources. At the same time it is noted that in the electrical equipment industry there are significant reserves and possibilities for economizing on resources, an insufficient rate of technical reequipment of enterprises, insufficient use of progressive methods of processing materials and the manufacture of many products made that do not meet today's needs. The CPSU Central Committee made it incumbent on the Ministry of the Electrical Equipment Industry to ensure that a firm change to intensive production methods be made, to make better use of production capacities and to persistently strive for the implementation by all sections of industry of the tasks on the economization of metal and other materials, fuel and energy and labor expenditures.

The text of the decision will be published in the press.

IRKUTSK OFFICIAL DISCUSSES ELECTRICITY DEMAND

PM271211 [Editorial Report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 12 May carries on page 3 a 1,700-word article entitled "In Accordance With the 'Energy' Program; Comprehensive Development for the Eastern Regions" by V. Malov, secretary of Irkutskiy CPSU Obkom, discussing the oblast's efforts to make better use of its vast fuel and hydroelectric resources by implementing the "energy" thrift program. After describing successful attempts to conserve energy by introducing improved techniques and equipment, the writer outlines ways of solving the "acute problem" of meeting the growing demand for electricity, laying particular stress on the need to expand the oblast's existing thermal power stations and urging the USSR Gosplan, Ministry of the Coal Industry and Ministry of Geology to step up their activities to harness its coal, lignite, gas and gas condensate reserves, citing specific potential development areas including the Nepskiy anticline in the north of the oblast and the Angara River region.

NEW GAS FIELD OPERATING IN EASTERN TURKMENIA

LD012050 Moscow TASS in English 2010 GMT 1 Jun 82

[Text] Moscow, 1 Jun, TASS — A new gas field has been put into operation in the east of Soviet Turkmenia (Soviet Central Asia). Gas gushed from a well nearly three kilometres deep in the Chertak area, in the Karakum desert, writes MN [MOSCOW NEWS] INFORMATION.

Over the years of the current five-year-plan period gas output in the republic is to grow by 11-13 thousand million cubic metres. In order to supply a total of 81-83 thousand million cubic metres of gas in 1985, the gas industry of Turkmenia will have to start working 11 deposits already tapped.

The major part of the republic's increase in gas output will be ensured by the Sovetabad gas field. In 1985 it is planned to extract eight thousand million cubic metres of gas there.

To supply gas from the Sovetabad gas field to the European part of the USSR it will be necessary to add another pipeline to the Central Asia-Centre gas main.

In the current five-year-plan period attention will be concentrated on accelerating the increase in gas output. It is intended that the Volume of the Soviet Union's gas output will increase by almost 200,000 million cubic metres to equal 630,000 million cubic metres in 1985. The USSR prospective gas reserves are estimated today at 34,000,000 million cubic metres.

IZVESTIYA REPORTS LEATHER INDUSTRY FAILINGS

PM011045 [Editorial Report] Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian on 14 May, Morning Edition, carries on page 3 a 1,100-word report by A. Frolov: "Strict Action." Frolov reports on a USSR People's Control Committee discussion of a check on the utilization of hides and furs in various parts of the USSR. The report says that due to "mismanagement" tens of thousands of skins from various animals are lost or stolen in the Turkmen SSR, Altayskiy Kray and Ryazanskaya Oblast. The situation is worst in Turkmenia, Frolov says, where "in the past 2 years 40 percent" of the hides and pelts have failed to reach processing points, because one-fourth were stolen and the rest were substandard." The report also mentions "serious shortcomings in the use of raw materials at leather industry enterprises," particularly "overconsumption" of leather.

The report says that the People's Control Committee "severely punished" Turkmen SSR Deputy Agriculture Minister Yerofeyev and Turkmen Potrebsoyuz Deputy Chairman Mukhammedov, holding them directly responsible for the shortcomings. It goes on to say that the Ryazanskaya Oblast People's Control Committee has dismissed Ryazan leather production association Chief Engineer Klimov "for gross violations of state discipline in utilizing and processing raw leather."

AMUR NAVIGATION BEGINS AFTER SPRING FLOODS

PM281457 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 22 May 82 Morning Edition p 3

[Correspondent V. Letov report: "Navigation on the Amur"]

[Text] Nikolayevsk-na-Amure -- The Khabarovsk dry cargo ship Sikhote-Alin has arrived in the mouth of the Amur River, now that the ice has begun to move. Ships which had wintered in the lower reaches of the river greeted it with their horns, welcoming the opening of navigation for 1982. However, it was not the Sikhote-Alin that really opened navigation in these parts.

Once the ice broke up, the river level rose sharply and the Amur flooded over dozens of kilometers, flooding the meadowland from hill to hill. The flood waters were anticipated and emergency teams began to combat them. Children were evacuated to the nearest hilltop settlement in launches and power boats which maneuvered among the ice floes from the sea port of Mago. Families from inundated homes near the flood's edge were moved to a landing stage, a floating hotel. Not just port workers but dozens of the working settlement's inhabitants took part in saving stores and loads of export timber. Thanks to prompt measures, the damage from the unprecedented floods was minimal. So the hooting in the roads and navigation channels was not just a custom, it was workers greeting one another.

PRAVDA REPORTS ARCTIC SHIPPING DIFFICULTIES

PM281427 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 May 82 p 3

[Correspondent N. Mikhalechuk report: "Following the Arctic Road"]

[Text] Salekhard, 24 May -- Arctic navigation off the Yamal shores is proceeding under complex conditions. The compactness of the ice floes is making it more difficult for the ice breakers to lead the freight convoys. In the Kara Sea the icebreaker Krasin laboriously carved a path to Kharasavey Cape to deliver over 10,000 tons of fuel and lubricants and other freight. Then the icebreakers Sibir and Arktika arrived. They helped to unload the transport vessels Pioneer Moldavi and Pioneer Onegi. In view of the complex situation, equipment and materials for the Kara oil-prospecting expedition are being unloaded around the clock. The sailors are hurrying. One more transport vessel -- the Pavel Korchagin -- is being unloaded in Arkhangelsk. It will be led by the flagship of the country's icebreaker fleet, the nuclear-powered Lenin. The spring navigation period is producing tangible benefits. Fuel is being pumped ashore along a small oil pipeline into the enterprises' onshore reservoirs.

AGRICULTURE OFFICIAL GIVES SPRING SOWING DATA

LD031106 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0805 GMT 3 Jun 82

[Talk by (Yuriy Aleksandrovitch Nikitin), deputy chief of the Main Administration of Grain Crops and General Problems of Agriculture at the Ministry of Agriculture]

[Text] Sowing of agricultural crops is coming to a close. According to data from the USSR CSA, on 31 May the country's kolkhozes and sovkhozes had sown spring crops on an area exceeding 136 million hectares. Over the past week spring crops were sown on over 17 million hectares, including grain crops on about 12 million hectares. High rates of sowing grain crops were carried out by farms of Altayskiy Kray and of Tselinogradskaya and Kustanayskaya Oblasts.

Pulse crops occupy over 5 million hectares. These crops were sown on a bigger area than last year in farms of the Ukraine, Moldavia, Georgia, Azerbaijan, Lithuania, Belorussia, Kirgizia and Armenia.

Sowing of millet is virtually completed. It has been sown on 80,000 hectares more than last year. Mass sowing of buckwheat is in progress. Over the week it was sown on an area exceeding 500,000 hectares and altogether 78 percent of the plan has been sown.

Sowing of rice is coming to an end. It remains to be sown on only a few thousand hectares on farms in the Daghestanskiy ASSR, Checheno-Ingushskaya ASSR, Stavropolskiy Kray and Astrakhanskaya Oblast.

Corn for grain has been sown on 366,000 hectares more than last year. Sowing of sunflowers has been basically completed. In fields occupied by these row crops the necessary agrotechnical measures for tending the crops are being carried out in an organized manner. Soya has been sown on 500,000 hectares. Sowing of this crop is being held back because of over-moist soil in rayons of the Far East. The optimum agrotechnical time limits for sowing soya in this area will soon end and so farm specialists must accelerate rates of work in sowing this crop.

Sowing of sugar beet has finished. For the first time this crop has been sown using industrial techniques on an area of over 1 million hectares. Work is being carried out on regulating the density of plantations and tending the crops.

This year cotton has been sown on a slightly bigger area than last year. There has been an increase in the area sown to the better-quality, fine-fibre varieties. The cotton is developing well. Cotton-growers are carrying out the whole complex of work to care for the crop in an organized manner.

Potatoes have been planted on 96 percent of the planned area. Potato planting has been completed on kolkhozes and sovkhozes in the Ukraine, Uzbekistan and Lithuania. Farms in Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan, Latvia and Estonia are close to completing potato planting.

The first interrow cultivation has been carried out on half the area. Vegetable crops have been sown on over 1.1 million hectares. Fodder production work is proceeding successfully. However, there is a delay in sowing fodder crops on kolkhozes and sovkhozes in Khabarovskiy Kray and Novgorodskaya, Kemerovskaya, Arkhangelskaya, Smolenskaya, Kalininskaya and Novosibirskaya Oblasts.

In all the union republics, with the exception of the Baltic republics and Belorussia, the harvesting of sown and natural grasses has started. Some 1.3 million tons of hay, 3.3 million tons of haylage, 189,000 tons of grass meal have been procured. In the oblasts of western Siberia, the Urals and north Kazakhstan the sowing of grain crops has been virtually completed. Now it is necessary immediately to switch the tractor pool over to plowing clean fallow, aiming in the next 10-12 days to plow the entire fallow area fully and properly.

CSA DESCRIBES PROGRESS OF SPRING SOWING

LD022126 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 2 Jun 82

[Text] Spring crops now cover more than 136 million hectares throughout the country. This was announced today by the USSR Central Statistical Administration. A considerable amount of work has been done in the eastern regions, in the Kazakhstan virgin lands and in western Siberia. In Belorussia and Lithuania mineral fertilizers have been used on grain crops throughout the area. This has also been done on half of the grain crops throughout the country. Specialists from the Ministry of Agriculture believe that this will ensure a significant increase in the harvest.

Further Report

LD022128 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2000 GMT 2 Jun 82

[Text] The USSR Central Statistical Administration has reported that the farmers of the northern and eastern oblasts are completing the sowing of spring crops. At the end of May they occupied more than 136 million hectares. In the last week the sowing of cereals was completed in the kolkhozes and sovkhoses of Kazakhstan and in Altayskiy Kray and Tomskaya Oblast.

AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS FOR 31 MAY-2 JUNE

LD020144/LD030110 [Editorial Report] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian on 31 May-2 June. Times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item.

31 May

Sowing is ending in Kazakhstan. Sowing of corn and millet ended today; barley and other cereals are being sown on the last hectares. Various spring crops were sown on 27.6 million hectares in the republic, which is 98 percent of the plan. Shoots of spring crops appeared on 1 million hectares and tending of the sown area is underway everywhere. Intercrop cultivation of sugar beet and corn for grain is being carefully tended and vegetable and industrial crops are being watered. Rains appeared in the last few days in the virgin oblasts of the republic where healthy shoots of spring wheat are appearing. (0400 GMT)

Harvesting of winter crops is gathering pace in Turkmenia. Cutting of barley began in the Tashauz oasis. Farmers are in a hurry; torrential rain in many areas made the harvest more difficult and the grain has become lodged. Appropriate measures are being taken. Foremost kolkhozes and sovkhoses in Ashkhabadskaya Oblast and virgin-land farms in the Karakum Canal zone intend to gather an average of 25-30 quintals of grain per hectare. (0800 GMT)

1 Jun

Spring crop sowing ended in Orenburgskaya Oblast; food and industrial crops were distributed on over 5 million hectares. (0204 GMT)

Cutting of perennial grasses from 100,000 hectares was completed in Kirgizia today, which is half the area. (0600 GMT)

In Kurskaya Oblast, thinning of the sugar beet crop is in progress. To date 25,000 hectares have been thinned, which is almost 15 percent of the sugar beet area. (0800 GMT)

Spring cereal crops were sown in Tomskaya Oblast. The work was completed in all areas. Only high-class seeds were planted in all allotted areas. (1750 GMT)

The sovkhozes and kolkhozes of Kazakhstan completed sowing of spring crops. Wheat, barley, corn, sugar beet, cotton, millet and other food and industrial crops were sown to an area of 28 million hectares. The plans for the sowing of wheat, millet, corn and sunflower were overfulfilled. Grain crops were sown to 25 million hectares in the republic. The main producers of strong and hard wheats, Kustanayskaya, Tselinogradskaya, Kokchetavskaya, Turgayskaya, North Kazakhstan and Aktyubinskaya Oblasts, carried out sowing in the most optimum period and vigorous shoots have already appeared on vast areas. (1900 GMT)

2 Jun

Siberia has tens of millions of hectares of arable land. About 16 million hectares are occupied by wheat and other grain crops. But as yet not every field produces a good harvest. Seed-breeding scientists must do a great deal to increase the harvest. The problem of strain-changing [sortosmena] in Siberia's fields has become especially topical following the adoption of the Food Program, at the heart of which is the development of grain crops farming. But it will be very difficult to fulfill the task of increasing the yield of Siberian soil without new varieties of seeds. Scientists are doing a lot of work on this. Wheat such as Omskaya-6, Irtyshanka-10, Novosibirskaya-67, Almaz, (Yachey) and Omskay-80 have emerged. Other varieties are successfully undergoing state trials. (0400 GMT)

The sowing of spring crops continued during the last week of May throughout the country and particularly in the eastern regions. Almost 1.4 million hectares were sown in Altayskiy Kray over this period; in Kustanayskaya Oblast 1.25 million hectares, and over 1 million hectares in Tselinogradskaya Oblast. Sowing was carried out on vast areas in other oblasts of Kazakhstan and west Siberia. Now mass sowing is taking place in eastern Siberia. Rain has watered the soil well in many rayons, creating favorable conditions for development of shoots and plants.

Grain crops have been sown on the entire allocated area in Belorussia and Lithuania, with the simultaneous application of mineral fertilizers. In the Ukraine, this method has been used on 90 percent of seedlings, while in the country as a whole, on 50 percent of the grain crops fields. Specialists from the USSR Ministry of Agriculture consider that this will enable substantial increase in yield. Rice sowing has ended. The rice fields have increased by 13,000 hectares this year. Much more millet than last year has also been sown, occupying more than 2.5 million hectares overall. Buckwheat occupies almost 1.3 million hectares. Soya sowing has started in the Far East and is ending in the European part of the country, where more than 500,000 hectares have been sown. Kolkhozes and sovkhozes in Lithuania have completed vegetable sowing. Farms in the Ukraine, Kazakhstan, Latvia, Estonia and Moldavia are completing vegetable sowing. Almost 3 million hectares have been occupied by potato crops. Seedlings are being tended on a huge area and measures are being adopted to ensure that the food program is implemented. Mass fodder harvesting is in progress in the Ukraine and northern caucasus and haymaking has started in the Central-Chernozem Zone. (1100 GMT)

HAIL SEVERELY DAMAGES GEORGIAN CROPS, VINEYARDS

PM021051 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 May 82 p 6

[Correspondent G. Lebanidze report: "Heavy Hailstorms"]

[Text] Tbilisi, 25 May -- Heavy hailstorms have occurred in eastern Georgia. Hail fell on Tbilisi and the regions of Kartli, Meskheta and Kakheti. Some 18,000 hectares of agricultural crops and 22,000 hectares of vineyards suffered severe damage and in places this year's harvest has been completely destroyed. A government commission headed by Z.A. Pataridze, the chairman of the republic's Council of Ministers, has been created in connection with the natural disaster.

COSMOS-1373 EARTH SATELLITE LAUNCHED 2 JUNE

LD030632 Moscow TASS in English 0630 GMT 3 Jun 82

[Text] Moscow, 3 Jun, TASS -- Another artificial satellite of the earth in the Cosmos series, the Cosmos-1373, was launched in the Soviet Union on Wednesday to carry on the exploration of outer space.

The satellite's initial orbital period is 90.1 minutes, the maximum distance from the earth's surface -- 368 km, the minimum distance -- 217 km, and orbital inclination -- 70.4 degrees.

The on-board apparatus is functioning normally.

MOSCOW REPORTS 2 JUNE EARTHQUAKE IN KIRGIZIA

LD021922 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 2 Jun 82

[Text] An earthquake occurred in Kirgizia today at 1405 Moscow time. The underground tremor reached force five at its epicenter in the Kungey-Alatau mountains 15 kilometers from the town of Rybachye, force four in Rybachye and force three in the town of Cholpon-Ata and the settlements of Rystrovka and Kadzhisay. There were no casualties or damage to buildings.